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## Wilson stakes his leadership on party unity

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Harold Wilson, seething with anger over Monday night's sensational European onslaught to the Parliamentary Labour Party by Mr Roy Jenkins, last night read the Riot Act to his Parliamentary colleagues: and coupled it with what amounted to a thinly-veiled threat of resignation as position leader if the party continued its descent into vicious personal bickering and backstairs political intrigue.

He warned the final Parliamentary Party meeting on the Common Market before tomorrow's Commons debate that the party had to take a grip of itself, and that if it failed to do so he intended to take a grip on it himself in his capacity as leader. He reminded Mr Jenkins and his followers, and those who had reacted to Mr Jenkins's bid by bringing out the knives and hatchets, that the Parliamentary Party was not whole of the Labour movement.

"There is the party in the country, which selects you and which will not find a place in backbiting of personalities as in any way edifying, or as giving the lead to the movement we as MPs were elected by their efforts to give," Mr Wilson forced

attention with his first sentences. He reminded MPs that the few words he had uttered to the previous night's meeting had referred to his intention to do all in his power to maintain unity and he had called on all members of the PLP to do everything in their power to contribute to unity.

"This statement, I thought, was accepted by all present. Three hours later, the state of the PLP was as though those words had never been said. The Conservatives were presented with a field day."

He went on: "In these circumstances I want to make it plain that this party must take a grip on itself, and that if there is a disposition not to do so, I intend as leader of the party to take a grip on it in the way which I regard it as my duty to do."

He bitterly attacked those who had publicly declared that a Labour Cabinet would have accepted the terms of entry obtained by the Tories, and pointed out that two of those who had spoken in this way, though unnamed, he meant Mr George Thomson and Mr Harold Lever had not even been members of the Cabinet when Labour's application to the EEC was made. He declared that he would exercise the right of a former head of the Government to make the position clear.

"When that has been done, I hope it will be left there. The argument must stop tomorrow," he said.

Then came the passage in which he virtually threatened resignation. After declaring that the debate was not about personalities, and that both the issues and the position of the leader would be degraded if personalities were introduced, he went on to recall his earlier declaration that no one had the duty to accept nomination for the party leadership against his will.

"This I said, and repeat, for two reasons. First, I cannot do my job if I have to pay any regard to personally motivated considerations going on within the party. Secondly, I regard it as essential that the lead I feel it my duty to give to the party must not be seen as part of a personal wish, certainly not on my part to remain in this position at any cost."

"That is not how I regard it. I will take my decision, but during this period you will take my leadership as I construe my duty as leader, whether it is popular or unpopular."

Whoever the leader was, he would have to deal with the forces and factions from all sides. "If I have to warn one faction of its unbecoming manoeuvring, I must also express my condemnation of

those last night who reacted to it in a manner we have been too familiar with in the past. "Some were not outside the door last night before the knives were out, the hatchets disinterred, the invitations to retaliation heard. There used to be a Keep Calm group; I commend the idea to the party."

He condemned, in words reminiscent of the great Bevanite struggles of the Fifties and Sixties, any idea of a party within a party—even if it meant in more agreeable social surroundings. "What I object to is when... aid and comfort is given to our political opponents, especially by careful and anonymous press briefings."

Mr Wilson had broadened his attack to embrace not only Mr Jenkins's pro-European action but also the Left-wing anti-Marxist reaction which had led to Mr Jenkins's speech. He went on to accuse pro-Marxists of shabby obtaining a copy of the text of his speech to last week's special Labour conference, and of denouncing it to Conservative newspapers in abusive terms before it had even been delivered.

"If this is what they feel, let them stand up and say it here, to me and to their colleagues. And in view of the choice of language used, far transcending any words used by any member of the Tory party, I am surprised that any of these good colleagues can find it in their hearts to sully their purity by continuing to sit on the Front Bench at my invitation."

Mr Wilson was quick to make it clear that this bitter comment did not apply to elected members of the Shadow Cabinet, or to the elected Deputy Leader, Mr Jenkins.

But he went on to sneer at those pro-Marxists who spent their time campaigning for Europe and its opponents, who on the campaign road making speeches against the Tory Government. "I do not expect them to be away from home as much as I am," he said. "But because some of us are doing so much in the way of public meetings, that leaves others free to indulge their social appetite and talk about Europe."

He was clearly referring here to the Labour Committee for Europe and its adherents, who have engaged in weekend conferences, evening parties, and buffet lunches financed by the funds of the committee. But he also went on to accuse similar organisations of bringing improper influences on constituency parties, including the promotion of parliamentary candidates. "If anyone is going to organise the PLP and give orders, it is the chief whip whom this PLP elected," he said.

FOCUS on Europe and other EEC news, page 4; Letters, page 10; Peter Jenkins, page 11.



Caribbean dancers in York yesterday giving an impromptu performance as part of the city's international youth arts festival. They came from Sydenham Girls' School, London, and were accompanied by a jug band of boys from Sammel Pepys School in London

## Gunmen get big haul

FOUR MEN, one armed with a revolver and the other with a sawn-off shotgun, grabbed nine mailbags containing £100,000 at Portsmouth Harbour Station yesterday. The thieves bundled three Post Office workers into their own van at gunpoint and then drove 400 yards down the narrow road to escape.

RPO post  
MR TOM PETZAL, aged 25, has been appointed general manager of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. He is said to be the youngest person ever to be given such a post, with an international background. Mr Petzal has been with EMI and the Philharmonia of London.

Sharks alert  
A SHARKS alert went out yesterday in the area around Dover where an American boy, Richard Cronwell, aged 14, was trying to swim the Channel. He was said to be about 10 miles off the Kent coast in his France to England swim. One of the sharks sighted was 14ft long.

Seven die  
SEVEN people died early yesterday when an explosion and fire destroyed four petrol barges at the Calthorpe Harbour refinery on the river Mersey at Rainham, West Germany.

Left out  
THE INTERNATIONAL Cricket Conference at Lords yesterday decided that cricket relations with South Africa was "a matter for individual member countries to determine." The conference hoped for effective changes in South Africa "soon" to enable it to take its place in international cricket.

More bids  
THE directors of Transams Breweries are supporting the Grand Metropolitan Hotels Group in its bid for Transams, against W. & A. who are deciding whether to put in a higher bid. Rowntree-Mackintosh, the confectionery and chocolate firm, is bidding for Buvril and Ambrosia.

## Food firms agree to hold down prices

By VICTOR KEEGAN and PETER HILLMORE

The Confederation of British Industry's undertaking to limit price increases to a maximum of 5 per cent over the next 12 months received an important boost yesterday from two sources—the food manufacturers and the smaller firms.

The Food Manufacturers' Federation reversed its earlier decision and decided to support the CBI. This does not mean that food prices will be pegged—the CBI's undertaking, which is expected to be signed by 200 leading companies, contains "escape" clauses for food and raw materials where prices are largely determined by world trends. But it does make food manufacturers subject to moral pressure from the CBI.

Secondly, the CBI's Smaller Firms' Council, representing over 5,000 companies, also agreed to support the undertaking. Many of the 30 member companies at yesterday's meeting agreed to sign the undertaking which is being sent out to the 200 largest companies in the CBI. The Society announced yesterday that it would accept the undertaking.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr Michael Barnes, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture, claimed that the index of retail prices to be published later this week would

show a record 12 per cent increase in food prices in June compared with a year earlier. In May the food index was 10.8 per cent above May 1970.

Recent surveys indicated a rise of this order, although this was not officially confirmed yesterday. Fresh foods have gone up by nearly 16 per cent over last year and processed foods by 7 per cent. In the Commons Mr Prior, the Minister of Agriculture, said he very much hoped that the country was "just about at the peak" of the effect of international food price increases. Over the past 12 months the price of flour, for instance, has risen by 28 per cent and some fish by 40 per cent because of world trends.

Food manufacturers emphasised that they accepted the spirit of the CBI proposals and would do their "damndest" to carry them out. The director-general of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, Mr S. J. Lawton, said that the CBI's initiative will affect food manufacturers because "it will check increased transport costs, gas and electricity prices, and packaging costs—implying has gone up considerably in the past year."

The "escape" clauses make it theoretically possible for all increases in the cost of raw materials to be passed on, but the index of retail prices to be published later this week would

less gesture. It represents a public statement of intent and it makes them subject to moral pressure.

The CBI is proposing to take unprecedented powers to "monitor" price increases above the ceiling of 5 per cent. Members signing the undertaking are expected to disclose price increases with the CBI before implementing them. The success of the operation will depend to a great extent on the CBI's ability to keep its members in line, which has never been tested before.

In the 12 months to May the import prices of many commodities rose. Fuel prices were up 27 per cent following the Middle East oil agreements and food, drink, and tobacco were 7 per cent up. But the import prices of manufactured goods declined slightly. Chemical firms are believed to be planning a 10 per cent increase later this year but it is not clear how this is affected by the CBI undertaking.

Leader comment, page 10; Cheaper TV, page 11; Barber in Commons, page 12; Prices and credit survey, and Norman Shrapnel, back page.

## Act 1, Clause 17—exit Olivier

By CHRISTINE EADY

As last there was poetry. After eight months of the prose which has carried on its bent shoulders the Industrial Relations Bill, Lord Olivier, grey-suited, grey-haired, wearing glasses and a surgical collar, rose from the cross-benches of the House of Lords.

He exhorted his fellow peers to follow him, not in a Shakespearean clash of steel, but in a crusade to vote against the Government, and save the acting profession from outsiders and the dreaded agency shop.

It was his maiden speech. He had not wanted to come. He had not even wanted to be a lord, except that Harold Wilson had explained to him that "he wanted to see people like me have a forum."

And so he approached his opening night more like the reluctant Prince of Denmark than the bluff King Hal.

"I have the honour to crave the indulgence of your lordships' House," he started, and their lordships looked up like ageing courtiers and held their deaf aids in place.

"During the maiden speech that follows I fear your lordships will find grim cause to reflect on the present genius of the intruder of this tenderest of courtesies, and if I fail to achieve it, then I must beg to suggest to your lordships that it would be most contrary to the civility for which your lordships' House is so famous to withhold your gallantry and refuse to indulge a maiden of 64."

And that was surely the most theatrical way to support the Labour Party's amendment to Clause 17 to make the new Industrial Court able to perpetuate any closed shop temporarily enforced.

He then mentioned his illustrious uncle, the first Lord Olivier, friend of Shaw and the Webbs, twice Governor of Jamaica, first Labour peer, and Secretary for India.

"A title once representing one of the richest jewels in the Imperial Crown and which now sounds perhaps quaint to the retrenched ears whose lobes can only boast the holes to show where once such lush gems hung," said Lord Olivier nostalgically.

He then thanked so many noble lords and ladies with illustrious titles for their fight for Equity that it sounded as if the Battles of Agincourt and Bosworth had already been won before the first blow had been struck.

He then came to the purpose of his soliloquy: "The great Turn to hack page, col. 1

## Birth control can arrive in U

By our own Reporter

Government is to give family Planning Association an extra grant of £100,000—much of it to train doorstep teams of "advisers" to encourage control in large "families."

It was announced yesterday by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of Social Services, to the conference in London. He candidly said this major drive would be aimed at all breeders "in families" which "one gets a combination of low income, bad housing, normal intelligence and hence, coupled with an average number of children."

He spoke of "our most in target, women who fulfilment by having a baby. They need to be another means of fulfilment."

added: "We know that of these households are really factories of misery now that some of the en casually breed and elves reproduce the cycle very."

Details, page 6

## Sweden hunts two Britons

Stockholm, July 20  
Swedish police today issued a warrant for the arrest of two British citizens on suspicion of attempted murder of a Swedish man and an American, who were shot in a gambling club here last night.

Police said the three men were shot, two of them seriously, when they arrived at Caravelle Club to play cards. One of the men had a car parked near the club.

The others, covered with blood, were driven to hospital. One of the injured Britons were identified as Raymond Eric, aged 31, of Kingston-Thames, and John Albert, aged 33, of Birmingham. A hospital spokesman said tonight that their condition was "serious" but were expected to recover.

An American, identified as Wright Davies, aged 44, of Dallas, Texas, was also injured. All three were taken to hospital early this morning.

Superintendent police said the three men were believed to be from Birmingham. He said they had been left in a car but the Swedish police were seeking help from Scotland Yard.

## Crowds hail Sudan coup

From a Special Correspondent: Beirut, July 20

Crowds of jubilant Sudanese marched through the streets of Khartoum today chanting slogans in support of the republic's new Left-wing rulers.

For Major-General Numeiri, who has been ousted by the coup, it is a classic case of the bitter bit. When the 44-year-old Sudanese career officer moved against President Ashari in May 1969, he recruited a group of young left-wing officers to prosecute the mechanics of the coup.

The young men learned the technique only too well. Last night they did it all again, this time ousting their mentor. As Numeiri kicked his heels in an army prison in Khartoum today, Major Hashem Atta, aged 36, and six fellow officers, turned themselves into a revolutionary council and set Sudan

on the road to "independent democratic socialism." Issuing a series of communiqués along the lines all too familiar to citizens of the volatile Sudan, they promised that the country would follow a "non-capitalist course... with effective participation by the masses in running the affairs of the country."

They freed 49 political prisoners, revoked emergency laws imposed by the "tyrannical" Numeiri regime, and banned political groups set up after Numeiri's assumption of power. Their first actions were not too consistent. Scrapping censorship, they went on to have all newspapers except two approved publications.

Major Atta went on the radio to announce formation of a "National Democratic Alliance" which will become the political plinth of the new order. It would be formed, he said, of peasants, farmers, workers, soldiers, and the educated classes.

Out of the window went the embryonic Arab Socialist Union which Numeiri was seeking to establish as a major link with Egypt and the proposed federation of Arab republics comprising Egypt, Libya, and Syria. The Communists bitterly opposed Numeiri's enthusiasm for the federation, and it was this that prevented his joining with the other three States signed.

There is no doubt that if the new young rulers are not all Communists, they are keenly sympathetic to the cause, and their continuance in office will probably take Sudan as far to

the Left as any other regime in the Middle East.

One of the major tasks of the new regime will be to seek reconciliation in the South, where Negro Southerners have been fighting against their Arab masters in Khartoum for more than a decade. Major Atta promised self-rule for the South in a post-coup broadcast. But he qualified it with two conditions—security must first be restored, and those who receive the benefits of self-determination must be "sincere and responsible citizens."

The coup was a surprise to the Arab world. It seems to have sprung from Numeiri's determination to smash the Communist Party, the biggest in the Arab world, and to fulfil his dream of closer ties with Egypt. The new rulers hold on brief for the federal idea and were prepared to resort to a military takeover to prove it.

## Prison for man too poor to pay

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A man living in Bradford who has been unemployed for more than a year and child support £12 a week, will go to gaol this morning for failing to pay £3-a-week maintenance to his former wife.

His case is being taken up by Mr Joe Kenyon, founder of the Barnsley-based Claimants' and Unemployed Workers' Union. It is the latest of several similar cases he has dealt with since last month when the Guardian

reported that a man had gone to prison for not paying maintenance of £6 a week when his income was only £4.

Mr Kenyon said last night that the Bradford man suffered from a back injury and ulcers. He had a young child by his present wife, and a son aged 15 by his first wife who lives in Stockport.

The magistrates in Stockport had suspended their order for payments since the beginning of the year because the man had such a low income.

When he was sent a letter recently ordering him to appear in court, or else serve a mandatory sentence of six weeks for failing to pay arrears, he did not realise the magistrates could continue the suspension. He did not appear in court and the magistrates issued a warrant for his arrest.

Mr Kenyon has persuaded him to go to prison voluntarily while arrangements are made for a fresh court hearing. Mr Kenyon said: "He will have to go to prison first, and we hope to get a new hearing next week."

The union is campaigning for more information to be made available to people on supplementary and other benefits, so that they will know their full rights and obligations.

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

## Connally believes guarantee would save Lockheed

From ADAM RAPHAEL, Washington, July 20

Mr Connally, Secretary of the Treasury, said today that he believed, but could not be certain, that the proposed \$250 millions loan guarantee would save Lockheed from bankruptcy. He told the House Banking Committee on the last day of public hearings into the Administration's rescue plan that Lockheed's TriStar had "a good chance" of success. "How can we be sure that the action proposed... will do the job?" he said. "The answer is that we cannot be absolutely sure, but I firmly believe on the basis of the evidence available to us that it is enough."

## Cholera in Spain denied

By our Foreign Staff

Seven suspected cases of cholera in Spain have been reported to the World Health Organisation in Geneva, a spokesman for the organisation reported yesterday.

He said the seven people had contracted a "very mild disease" which looked like cholera but no bacteriological confirmation was yet available. The agency hoped to receive the results of bacteriological tests soon, probably tomorrow.

The cases had occurred in two small villages near Saragossa far from the main Spanish tourist resorts. Some of those affected had recovered and the remainder were recovering, the spokesman said. If the disease were cholera it may have entered Spain through migrant Moroccan workers.

## False

In Madrid, a Health Ministry spokesman said: "There is no cholera in Spain. The reports are absolutely false."

The Ministry of Information said later that cases of severe diarrhoea in Saragossa province had led to investigations. "About 14 cases were reported in three small villages in the area. Most of them were children and nine cases were analysed. There was definitely no trace of cholera and they have since left hospital."

Two people, over 75, had died from diarrhoea, but their deaths had no connection with cholera, an official said. Five cases were still under observation but any possibility of cholera was discounted. The diarrhoea was caused by contaminated water.

## Charity game

Rio de Janeiro, July 20

President Joao Goulart, of the Brazilian Sports Confederation, said a Brazilian national soccer team will play a benefit game with a Swiss side, with proceeds going to the world anti-leprosy campaign. No date or venue has been set.—Reuter.

## Rises offered to 1½M workers

Washington, July 20  
Tentative contract settlements totalling £2,653 millions for extra wages and other benefits have been reached for 1,550,000 telephone and postal workers in the United States.

The agreement in the week-old strike of 500,000 Bell Telephone System workers involves a three-year package agreement valued at £1,686 millions, union officials said yesterday. Informed sources said today

## Chemical dumping cancelled

THE Dutch chemical concern

AKZO announced yesterday that it had cancelled plans to dump 600 tons of chemical waste in the North Sea, 62 miles off the Norwegian coast, after protests from Norway and Denmark.

Both Governments feared the possible harmful effects the action could have on their fishing industries. AKZO said the waste would now be dumped in the Atlantic about 620 miles west of Ireland and about the same distance south of Iceland.

The Dutch ship, Stella Maris (700 tons), due at the original dumping ground west of the Hatten Bank today will now sail to the new position.

AKZO said that in changing the site the company had met the urgent request of the Dutch Foreign Ministry after the Norwegian and Danish representations.

After Norway's original protest the Dutch Government said that according to Dutch experts the waste would not be harmful to fish and that all the necessary precautions had been taken. The Norwegian Ambassador again called at the Dutch Foreign Office on Monday to say that this Government insisted that the dumping west of the Hatten Bank be cancelled.

In Oslo a Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed relief at the decision but added that Norway was not wholly satisfied. "We deplore that international waters are being used for dumping waste of this kind."

He said there were known to be currents in the area now singled out for the dumping which might affect fishing south of Iceland or west of Ireland.

Dutch Foreign Office sources said that the Netherlands would take part in an international conference on the disposal of industrial waste in the North Sea to be held in Oslo in the autumn. —Reuter.



Helen Vlachos

## Greeks ban Mrs Vlachos

MRS HELEN VLACHOS, the self-exiled publisher, has been deprived of Greek nationality for activities against the military regime, the Under-Secretary of Press and Propaganda, Mr George Georgalas, said yesterday.

Mrs Vlachos escaped from house arrest and fled to Britain in December, 1967 — a few days after an abortive attempt by King Constantine to unseat the military rulers.

She had stopped publishing two daily newspapers in Athens as a protest against censorship, and had been placed under house arrest in October, 1957, after being charged with insulting the Government in an interview published in an Italian newspaper. The charge was dismissed under an amnesty later that year.

Legal observers in Athens think the decision to deprive her of nationality may entail seizure of her property in Greece. She is thought to be very wealthy. — Reuter.

## Acheson's lapse of memory

From RICHARD SCOTT  
Washington, July 20

Mr Dean Acheson, President Truman's Secretary of State, has been shown to be fallible after all. His recently completed autobiography and increasingly peevish and sardonic humour had caused one to wonder. But a statement issued last night by the office of Senator Edward Kennedy puts one's mind at rest.

In a recent BBC interview Mr Acheson had been criticised for his handling of the Cuban missile crisis and had charged to general that he was "out of his depth" in the Presidency.

Senator Kennedy's office released yesterday the text of a letter which Mr Acheson wrote to President Kennedy immediately after the Cuban crisis. It said: "May I congratulate you on your leadership, firmness, and judgment over the past tough weeks. We have not had these qualities at the helm in this country at all times."

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## Jordanians 'shell Syria'

Damascus, July 20  
Syria today accused Jordanian troops of shelling the Syrian border town of Deraa and nearby villages yesterday, causing civilian casualties and destroying crops.

An official source said that Syria had withdrawn its military delegation from Jordan today in protest against the Jordanian Government's attitude towards the Palestinian commandos. The delegation had gone to Jordan to try to work out a settlement in the latest round of fighting between the army and the guerrillas.

The source said: "The Jordanian Government's statement that it supports the spirit and not the letter of the [1970] Cairo agreement confirmed it is not abiding by the pact with the commandos and its right to a settlement in the latest round of fighting between the army and the guerrillas."

"We in this country — revolutionaries, people, and army — will assume our responsibilities in cooperation with the Arab States. We shall continue the methods of our action to serve the national cause, of which commando action is a basic part."

Referring to the border incident, the source said: "These attacks and challenges by the Jordanian authorities and the shelling of Syrian towns and villages will only increase our determination to back the Resistance and our firmness in defending it and its right to struggle against the Zionist enemy."

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Jordanian authorities accused commandos of firing shells across the border from inside Syria yesterday, wounding two people in the northern frontier town of Ramtha. Jordanian military reinforcements were deployed there to guard against attacks by Palestinian commandos based in Syria.

A military spokesman said that commandos crossed from Syria this morning and kidnapped two Jordanians while they were working in the fields. There was an appearance of calm in the central Jordan Valley where more than 70 commandos were said to have fled to the Israeli-occupied West Bank in the past three days after clashes with the army.

A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation was sent from Damascus today to tell Arab Governments of the gravity of the situation in Jordan after the past week's fighting between the army and the commandos. The Organisation's leader, Yasser Arafat, made public a cable he sent Libya supporting his call for an Arab summit conference in Jordan.

The official Iraqi news agency said that the Government demanded Jordan's exit from the Arab League called for an extraordinary session to discuss "action to the massacre of the Palestinian commandos by the Jordan Army."

In Beirut, Lebanon's Minister, Saeb Salam, said his country was ready to a any Arab conference at level.

In Amman, a Jordan spokesman welcomed the vening of an Arab summit conference at any time and place to discuss Arab affairs.

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## Pavilions may be saved

From MARGOT MAYNE

Paris, July 20  
The glass pavilions of the Halls vegetable market may be saved from demolition at the eleventh hour. The Minister of Culture, Mr Jacques Dumas, has broken his summer holiday to reopen the matter with Premier Chaban-Delmas on Thursday.

The Paris Prefect, M Maurice Diebolt, said last month it was too late to revoke the plan to destroy the pavilions, but he has evidently made the Government think again.

A petition was signed by 16,000 people including the ex-Premier, M Edgar Faure, and several French Academics. An American group offered to buy and ship the pavilions at their expense to the United States.

The two years since the vegetable market left the city, two million citizens have enjoyed entertainment and culture — from Brecht plays to roller skating — in the empty nineteenth-century crystal palace.

Many Parisians believe President Pompidou's new expensive arts centre planned for the nearby Plateau Beaubourg could do no better job. The Government will consider the proposal to build a new express underground station on another site and leave up to 15 of the pavilions intact. They were designed by the nineteenth-century architect Ballard and are considered to be masterpieces of nineteenth-century glass and ironwork.

Turkish party banned  
The Turkish Labour Party — the most extreme Left-wing party in the country — was banned by court order yesterday and its property seized. The Government had sought a ban on the grounds that the party advocated dictatorship of one class over others and acted against the national integrity of the republic.

Madrid, July 20  
THE CORTES today approved a law imposing harsher penalties on political dissenters. The Bill, which has caused controversy, was passed by 379 to 14 votes. Four deputies abstained, and an unusually high number, 146, were absent.

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## Party lacks line on Peking visit

By JONATHAN STEELE

Moscow and East Europe continued yesterday to refrain from any official comment on President Nixon's visit to China, although the tone of the newspaper discussion that is slowly emerging was predictably hostile. The confused and varied reasons given for denouncing the visit confirm that its announcement came as a shock and that no clear official line has yet been laid down.

In a first attempt to put a brave face on the episode, "Izvestia" yesterday published the text of a letter from the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, sent to U Thant two days before Mr Nixon's announcement. At the end of a long review of foreign policy, Mr Gromyko repeated the Soviet Union's call for China's admission to the UN.

Moscow Radio's home service has also tried so far to focus most of the fire on the Americans rather than the Chinese and to heighten suspicions of Washington. Dr Kissinger's tour has cast new light on America's "back-stage machinations," one speaker said. US actions were largely determined by electoral considerations. In broadcasts to China and Japan, Moscow has been saying that the Americans plan to transfer their nuclear weapons from Okinawa to Taiwan.

In Poland, the newspaper "Zycie Warszawy" commented that China's "anti-Soviet hysteria was comparable to the John Birch Society" and that relations were not due to "a wish to unify their forces."

However, another Hungarian paper, "Magyar Nemzet," expressed some wishful thinking when it said that world opinion was looking to Washington and Peking not only for advances in bilateral relations but also for the adoption of a policy of peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Threat to golf match  
Cancellation of a South African women's hockey tour of New Zealand yesterday threatened yet another visit there by a South African sports log team. Mr Basil Kersland, president of the South African Golf Union, announced that a planned Springbok tour of New Zealand for the centennial golf tournament in Auckland, might be called off.

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## California's diminished enchantment

By JEFFERSON MORGAN: San Francisco, July 20

A growing number of Americans who migrated to California because it was the land of milk and honey regard it as crowded, polluted, expensive, and gaudy. Nearly half of them would like to move. Some areas of the largest State in the Union still attractive to its more than 20 million citizens. But the past four years the appeal of Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay area, the great Central Valley, and the region continues to decline.

In conclusions, highly urbanized to the State, are contained in the California Poll, released by the Field Research Corporation. Dr. Mervin D. Feldman, who conducted the survey, said in 1967, and 1970.

In 1970, he said, only about 40 per cent of those who migrated to California make it their State as one of the best places to live in the United States, as opposed to 50 per cent in 1967.

Dr. Feldman wrote that 30 per cent of those over 18 years of age who have moved to California since 1965, "are dissatisfied with their decision."

Well over three-quarters of the immigrants from the Eastern States and the West were drawn by opportunities, the mild climate, proximity of family and friends.

The poll shows that only 46 per cent of those who have moved to California since 1965 now think of it as "the best," compared with 69 per cent of the "old-timers."

The same percentage of newcomers — 46 per cent — like to leave. The most desirable places for emigration

are the relatively rural States of Oregon, Colorado, Arizona, and Washington.

Though San Francisco still commands the loyalty of 73 per cent of those residents polled (compared with 59 per cent in Los Angeles), the number is down from 73 per cent in 1967.

The following answers were given to the question, "Why do you say California is only average or a poor place to live?"

	1971	1969	1967
Pollution	37	14	10
Too crowded	27	16	20
High taxes	12	22	9
Crime, violence in streets, courts too lenient	8	5	—

Three per cent of people who answered this year's poll said they feared earthquakes. None mentioned them in 1967 or 1969.

Since 1963, it is estimated 1.5 million adults have migrated to California. In spite of the poll, widespread unemployment in the aerospace industry and other symptoms of a war economy winding down, they are still coming.

The disenchantment is probably little different from that which set in in New York years ago. It stems from urbanisation.

## Moslems flee Yahya's troops

Agartala, July 20

More than 150,000 East Pakistani refugees have fled into Tripura State in the past few days after a wave of village burning and rape by Pakistani troops.

Agartala's Chief Secretary, Mr. C. Gupta, said today that 10 of the refugees are Moslems, indicating a trend from other areas on the borders with East Pakistan, where the exodus since May had been mainly of Hindus.

There are 20,000 Moslems at Kamata camp, 19 miles from Agartala and only 10 miles from the border. All of them came from villages just inside East Pakistan.

He said the Pakistani Army was engaged in a campaign of burning villages when they moved on to the border. They had burned 30 villages four days ago. Some of the villages, he said, were visible from the border.

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## Zatopek regrets his 'errors'

Vienna, July 20

Olympic gold medal winner Emil Zatopek, once a Communist Party member, publicly recanted his earlier support of the "Rude Pravo" newspaper.

Zatopek said he now worked for a firm doing geological surveys for construction purposes. "This profession fully satisfies me," he said. After his expulsion from the army, the former champion travelled around the country inspecting mineral water springs as a worker of the Geological Institute.—UPI.

That year, Zatopek, then a member of the army, was a supporter of the liberal "Rude Pravo" newspaper. In 1969, he was expelled from the army for his party membership.

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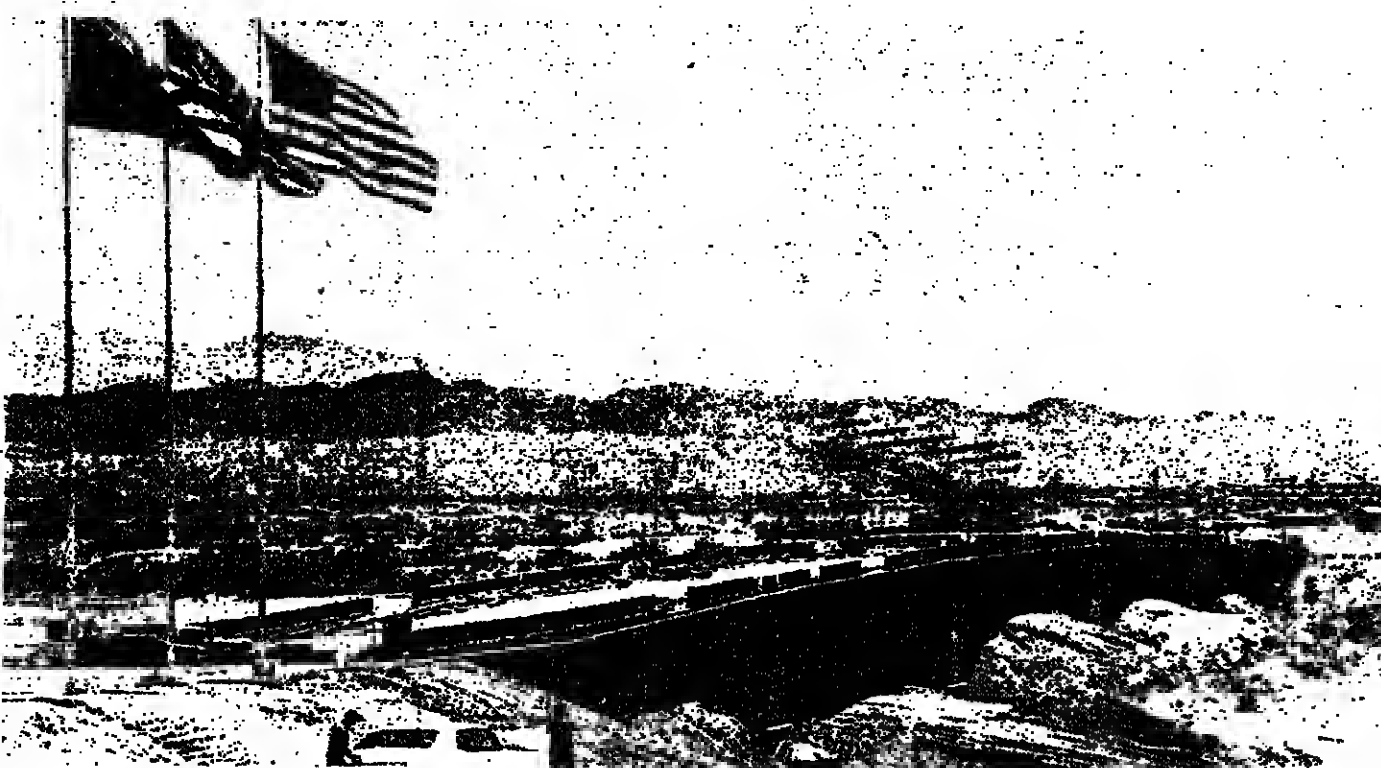
## 1,200 died in Ceylon

Colombo, July 20

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike, said today that 1,200 people were killed in the insurrection led by the extreme Left-wing People's Liberation Front earlier this year.

Issuing the first official list of casualties since the incidents in April and May, she told the House of Representatives that 80 servicemen and police had been killed and 312 injured.

Tentative losses as a result of damage to public and private buildings and loss of production amounted to about £12 million. Mrs. Bandaranaike said that 14,000 insurgents were in custody.



London Bridge nears the end of its reassembly at its new site on Lake Havasu, Arizona

## East African Community crisis averted

From our Correspondent, Dar-es-Salaam, July 20

A further crisis brought about by the Uganda President's appointment of an individual to an East African Community post when a collective decision involving Kenya and Tanzania was necessary, appeared to have been averted today.

Yesterday the General Secretary of the Community, Mr. W. R. Swetsiba, announced the appointment of Mr. Z. K. Bigirumukunda as Uganda's Minister to the Community.

But by President Amin to the same post, was turned away by Tanzanian police when he tried to enter the Community offices at Arusha.

I understand that the Community's secretariat intervened swiftly today to prevent a new crisis and that the Ugandans have now agreed to nominate Mr. Swetsiba through proper channels for approval by Mr. Kenyatta and Dr. Nyerere. The Community's secretary-general, Mr. Maina, expects to be notified of the nomination within the next 24 hours.

President Nyerere said at a press conference yesterday that he would accept nominations from General Amin for Community posts so long as they were processed through the proper channels although he would not recognise the new Uganda regime.

## Kaunda says two lecturers must leave

From our Correspondent, Lusaka, July 20

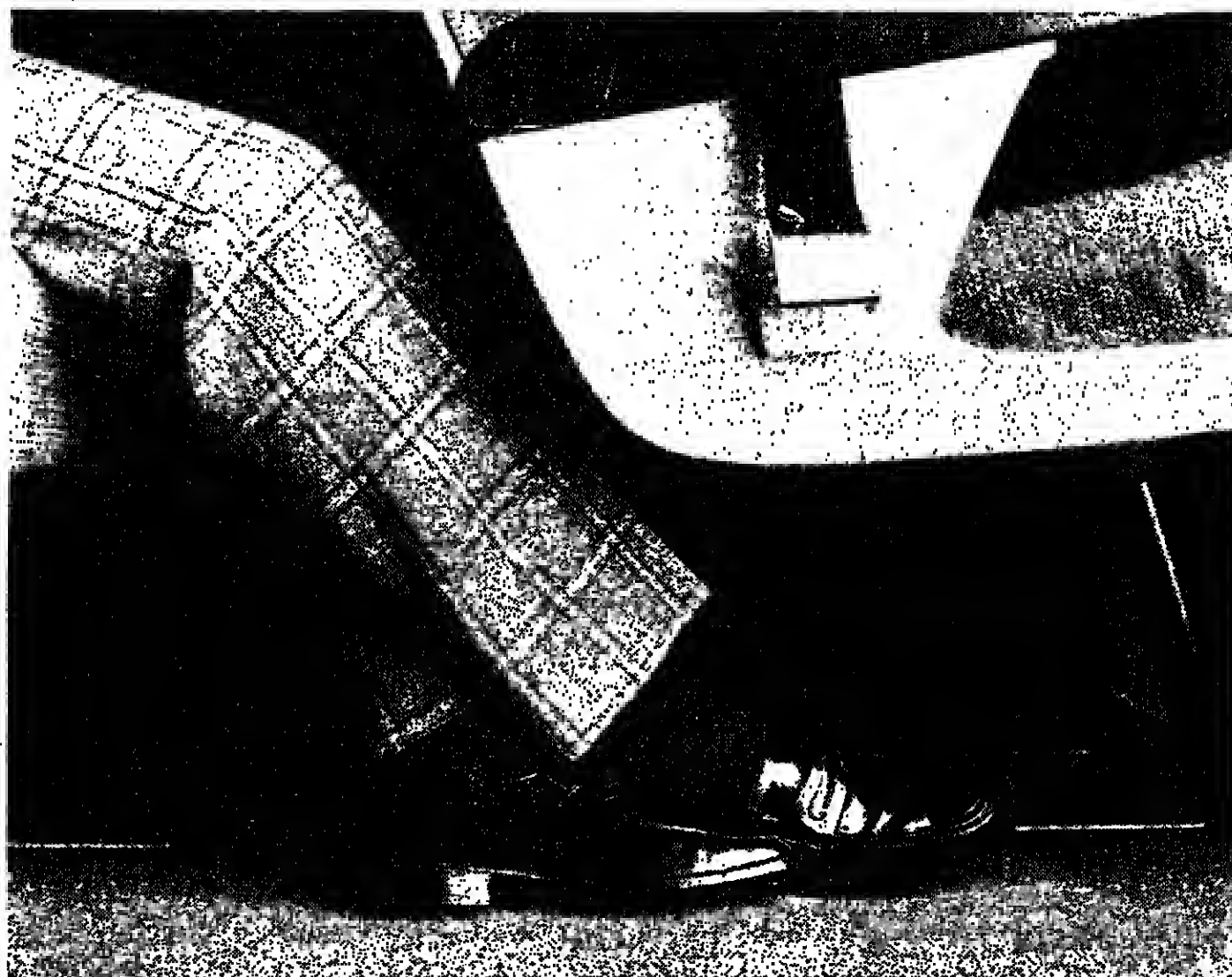
The Government of Zambia has served deportation orders on two University lecturers, one British and one American, Michael Elbertson, 31, a British subject who was born in Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia), and Dr. Andrew Horne, have both been given 48 hours to leave.

No official reason for their deportation has been given although both are believed to have been involved in university demonstrations this month over the French decision to supply arms to South Africa. It is understood that they are seeking to appeal against the expulsion order.

The two men are lecturers in English at the university here. Their colleagues say there is no truth in the suggestion that they masterminded the students' action.

## Apollo-15 countdown

The countdown started in Cape Kennedy yesterday for the launching on Monday of Apollo-15 with David Scott, Alfred Worden, and James Irwin. Scott and Irwin aim to land on the moon a fortnight on Friday and stay there for a record 67 hours. Worden will attempt a lunar orbiting record of six days.



## In our 747, the man in front won't use your legroom as his luggage rack.

We've given him (and you) a special overhead locker. It takes care of coats, hats, parcels, bulging bags and bulky briefcases.

So there's absolutely no reason why he should want to go stuffing things under seats.

If he insists, he'll have to put them in his own legroom. A neat little bar stops him from using yours.

It's all part of BOAC's aim to make you more comfortable in our 747 than in any other aircraft in the sky.

The same aim inspired us to give you an extra inch of room for your knees. And an extra two inches of room for your hips.

Unlike some airlines, you see, we're not just offering you a plane with more seats than ever before.

We're offering you a plane with more room than ever before.

All the 747 needed was BOAC service.

**BOAC**  
takes good care of you.







## HOME NEWS

## Retraining 'wages' stepped up in fight on unemployment

By KEITH HARPER

The Government yesterday continued its summer bonanza by announcing a £5 millions plan to expand industrial training. The aim is to help to cut the dole queues this autumn and increase the number of unemployed workers being retrained.

From September the level of allowances to adult trainees will be raised substantially. For a single man the rate will be increased from £8.25 to £11 a week, giving a maximum lead of £5 over unemployment benefit. Increases for married

## Firms to give cover

By our Labour Staff

All employers will be required to insure against liability for personal injury or disease sustained by staff in the course of employment from January 1 next year.

They will be liable under the Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act. This was introduced by the Government in 1969. The aim of the Act is to ensure that an employee receives compensation for injury at work, irrespective of the financial position of his employer.

From January 1, insurers will be required to issue approved policies and certificates covering the contract of insurance whenever a policy is entered into or renewed. From January 1973, employers will be required to display copies of insurance certificates in their premises.

## No clue to murder motive

There was no obvious motive for the murder of Mrs Elizabeth Elston, aged 34, of South Road, Sully, Limerick, whose battered body was found on the beach near her home, police said yesterday.

Selective Chief Superintendent David Morris said there was no evidence of a sexual attack. A post mortem examination showed she died from multiple injuries to the head, mainly caused by a stone. A theory is that she was asked from behind as she sunbathed.

Mrs Elston's sandals and shoes were found near the spot. A friend said that Mrs Elston, whose husband died a year ago, engaged to be married. She had two children, Christine, 10, and David, seven. Her body was found on Monday by her brother.

## High prices for porcelain

One of the finest collections of English porcelain to come to the market in recent years realised £63,217 for 126 lots at Sotheby's yesterday. It belonged to Lady Corah, who was born in Belgium and lived in her husband Sir John's house near Leicester.

Prices were exceptionally high. A rare Chelsea white jar and cover in the form of a Chinaman—sold at £550 in 1960—was bought yesterday for £4,800. A rare Chelsea coloured acorn-shaped cream jug fetched £700 (£1,050 in 1961); and a teapot from a service supposed to have been made for the Duke of Gloucester, £2,300 (£1,800 in 1960).

## The parson's wit is celebrated...

THE REV SYDNEY SMITH, most loved of his, was born 200 years ago today. His memory will be honoured by a bicentenary celebration in the village church of Foston, Yorkshire, where he was rector for more than 40 years—a parish, he once observed, that was "so out of the way that it was 12 miles from a man."

People described in a press release as "Smith enthusiasts" will be in the church to hear readings from his sermons, essays, and other writings. The Bishop of Selby, who presided, which should bring a wry smile to the face of Sydney Smith. After all, he was regarded as a kind of big game with no loss of season. On one safari he sagged the lot with the remark: "What bishops like

men will be similar, although the exact details are still being worked out between the Department of Employment and the Treasury.

A married man with two children should get up to £3.50 more than he would from unemployment benefit. For instance, a man previously earning £20 would get between £19 and £20 a week, and someone previously earning £30 a week would get around £23. The advantage from the workers' point of view is that training allowances are not taxed.

Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for employment in the Commons, said he was also approaching employers in every region to increase the retraining of unemployed workers at the Government's expense. This could only be done where firms have spare capacity. At present, only a limited number of workers, mainly disabled, are being retrained under this part of the scheme.

The Government estimates that about 17,000 people are being trained or re-trained in industry and in its 52 training centres. If this scheme goes well, the Government hopes to raise the number to between 20,000 and 25,000 by next year. Part of the plan includes the building of three new training centres, one on the eastern side

of Birmingham, another in Manchester, and a third near Chesterfield.

Mr Carr said last night that the Government was consulting educational interests about the promotion of more training for the unemployed, including for the first time those under 18, in colleges of further education. "I hope we shall soon be able to put proposals for cooperation in selected areas to the local education authorities and colleges."

He would like the unemployed to seize the advantage of free training to modernise their existing skills. If they do so, he is sure they will greatly improve their chances in the labour market as the economy picks up. He is looking to employers to maintain their level of craft apprenticeships and technicians this autumn, and intends keeping a close watch on the level of recruitment.

The three new training centres announced yesterday are part of an expansion programme for 1972-5 aimed at increasing the number of places by 2,000. The objective is to raise the occupancy of places to 90 per cent. At present it varies from between 63 to 85 per cent. Of those who go through training centres, 90 per cent find jobs either before or shortly after completing their courses.

## Another bomb at Belfast target

By our Correspondent

A man clearing wreckage on the second floor of the "Daily Mirror" plant in Belfast yesterday found a 15lb. gelignite bomb, three days after a 20lb. bomb destroyed the ground floor of the building and caused over £1 million-worth of damage.

The bomb found yesterday had a delayed action fuse. It was thought to have been meant to injure soldiers investigating the first blast in the building on Saturday. But the fuse was damaged by the first explosion.

The Cabinet met at Stormont yesterday but did not issue a statement. Concern is continuing about security, but there seemed to be no new initiative at present to achieve a break-

through against increased IRA activities.

Captain William Long, Minister of Education, has dismissed as "mischievous speculation" a report that he might resign from the Government if more effective measures are not taken against the IRA. Captain Long said he had never stabbed anyone in the back and had no intention of starting now.

A Belfast man whose bed was showered with broken glass when a bomb exploded outside his home early yesterday died from a heart attack. Mr Henry Cole was asleep when the bomb was thrown at an army patrol. The heart attack was about an hour later and he died in hospital.

Drawing the snipers' fire, page 11

## Woman died after choking on peas

Dried peas which blocked her breathing passages were the cause of the death of Mrs Eunice Wast (51), of Appleton Road, Hull. She was conscious of the fact that a fractured jaw in her youth had left her face with a hollow effect, and she carried peas in her handbag to place in her cheeks to fill the hollow, but would spit them out before going to bed.

The Hull coroner, Dr Philip Science, was told at the inquest on her yesterday that on July 11 she failed to spit them out, and the police surgeon, Dr G. R. Staley, said she died from a foreign body, the peas, which blocked her air passages. When she was found on her bed in a nightdress there was a plastic bag over her face.

Her friend, Mr Samuel Pearson, of Bentley Grove, Hull, said she had recently lost

her mother and her husband and then her 15-year-old pet cat died. "That was a great shock to her. It looked better than a lot of children," he said. She threatened to commit suicide a number of times and had asked him how many aspirins it would take to put her to sleep.

A verdict that she killed herself while the balance of her mind was disturbed was recorded.

## Job shuts pit

New Hacknall colliery in Nottinghamshire was closed yesterday by a strike against the National Coal Board's decision to employ an assistant electrical engineer. The miners say an extra engineer is not necessary.



Stamps to be issued on August 25 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal British Legion (left), the founding of the City of York 1,900 years ago, and the centenary of the Rugby Football Union

## Gaol on 'OZ' threat to 'purity of youth'—counsel

By NICHOLAS de JONGH

The prosecution asked the jury in the "OZ" trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday "to set the standards by which we shall continue to live in this country."

Sexual deviation, group sex, and drugs were prime components of issue 28 of "OZ" magazine—the "school kids' issue," said Mr Brian Leary. He was making his closing speech in a trial which entered its fifth week on Monday and in which Richard Neville, James Anderson, and Felix Dennis are charged with five offences under the Obscene Publications Act.

Mr Leary's speech ranged from a vision of middle-aged homosexuals and perverses dancing in the nude to parents sitting smoking cannabis and conceivably passing the cigarettes to their children. It formed part of Mr Leary's depiction of the alternative society as presented in "OZ," a drop out society which put forward sex as something to be worshipped until the practice of sex in the streets was reached. It included, he said, the experiment of "sex for kicks" and described cannabis as a harmless drug.

"All the people in 'OZ' 28 seem to be getting up to is sexual deviation, group sex, and all sorts of things up to which children should not get," Mr Leary told the jury.

During a rapid survey of the

contents of the magazine, Mr Leary concentrated much of his attention on the small-ads in "OZ" 28. Would not young children want to find out about the masseuse described in one advertisement, he asked. Might they not ask "What's a voyeur, what's a homosexual?" Might they not say: "I wonder if there is any money in teenage modelling. This is the sort of prostitution of youth and the prostitution of sex and the debasing of love and making it just plain sex, which is evil," Mr Leary said.

Professor Eysenck had said that exposure to pornography was unlikely to do harm unless the idea was already in the mind. But Mr Leary said, some child who had indulged in some sexual experience might think "I'll give it another go" after reading of some sexual aberration in "OZ" 28. And the advertisement for "Suck" was written "in a glamorous way which arouses sexual feelings in the reader."

This was not a case, he said, in which children's right to dissent was being questioned. Children were at liberty to dissent over a teacher's way of running his class, the school system, or school meals. The trial was concerned with the publication of material which encouraged children to be interested in sex and to experiment with drugs.

The jury was advised by Mr Leary to ask: "Did the magazine have a tendency to deprave and corrupt a significant number of persons into whose hands it might fall?" Mr Leary will close his speech on Thursday. The court will not sit today.

Summarising the evidence of defence witnesses, Mr Leary concentrated particularly on the evidence of Mrs L. Berg, a teacher, and Professor Hans Eysenck, professor of psychology at London University. Mrs Berg had said that reading could not

corrupt you; that no novelette, no book, no book of sexual deviation could corrupt. But Mr Leary countered, an advertisement in "OZ" 28 for the sex newspaper "Suck" might well encourage sexual behaviour which the jury might think was "morally bad."

Mr Leary, assessing the defendants' attitudes to drugs and sexuality, said that they believed every form of sexual vice could be enjoyable and that if adults were allowed to do these things children should have the same rights and privileges. But if the effect of reading the magazine was "to turn on" young children and to induce them to experiment with sex, there was also a tendency to debase the purity of youth.

Same rights

Mr Leary, assessing the defendants' attitudes to drugs and sexuality, said that they believed every form of sexual vice could be enjoyable and that if adults were allowed to do these things children should have the same rights and privileges. But if the effect of reading the magazine was "to turn on" young children and to induce them to experiment with sex, there was also a tendency to debase the purity of youth.

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## Call to pay for holiday meals

By our own Reporter

Families who are receiving supplementary benefit and whose children have free meals at school should be paid extra during "school holidays," the Citizens' Rights Office said yesterday.

The office has written to the Supplementary Benefits Commission saying that "the cost of food has risen so sharply that we anticipate considerable hardship." The director of the office, Mrs Audrey Harvey, said yesterday that it cost a mother roughly the same—12p—to provide a child with a meal as schools charged for their lunches. Economies of scale for the school were offset by service costs. The office says its function is to remind people of their rights and help to obtain them.

Some local authorities continue a school meals service including free meals during the holidays. But less than half of the children who can take them do so. For example, half the Inner London Education Authority's playcentres which are normally open for children after school will this summer be available all day and meals will be provided.

But last summer only 11,500 took meals in either kind of centre (not all of them entitled to free meals) and in September 37,500 children were entitled to free meals alone.

In Birmingham, where about 24,000 children are now entitled to free meals, only 600 are expected to eat at the dozen or so centres open.

In other authorities such as Cardiff or Nottingham, where 7,300 children have the right to free meals, there is no provision for the service to be continued in the holidays.

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Michael Parkin



# Doctors need training to stop suicides

By MALCOLM DEAN

A study by a medical research unit published yesterday suggests that the number of suicides could be reduced if more doctors were trained to recognise people in danger of trying to kill themselves.

A hundred suicides in West Sussex were followed up by the Clinical Psychiatry Unit at Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester, using a Medical Research Council grant. A majority of the victims were found to have visited their doctor in the month before they killed themselves.

Dr Peter Sainsbury, director of the unit, said yesterday it was clear from the research that the one person a prospective suicide consulted was his doctor. Priests were consulted much less frequently.

The prospective suicide might use an aching back as an excuse to visit the doctor—but clearly only wanted to talk about his personal problems. Doctors often failed to recognise the severity of the depression from which the patient was suffering.

Sainsbury would like to see more emphasis placed in medical schools on the problems of the suicidal patient. His unit has already run one course for 30 general practitioners from West Sussex, but "the problem with special courses is that you are really preaching to the converted," he says.

The real solution is for all medical schools to prepare doctors to meet the problem. It is not such a difficult role for doctors. They do not have to talk very much—it is the patient who will want to do the talking. In severe cases psychiatrists could be called in.

More attention should be paid by the medical profession to alcoholics and depressives—the two biggest categories of suicides—and a more systematic aftercare service should be introduced for patients who had been treated by psychiatrists.

The work of the Chichester unit is summarised in the annual report of the Medical Research Council, published yesterday. The report includes a profile of a typical suicide. Over 90 per cent have suffered

from some psychiatric illness. They have fewer ties with their families than other people. Many have moved house recently, and often have experienced physical illness. Bereavement is a common factor. Many bachelors who commit suicide have recently lost their mothers.

Another study sponsored by the Medical Research Council, in Scotland, looked at patients admitted to the Regional Poisoning Treatment Centre in Edinburgh and found that the risk of a repeated attempt at suicide after an unsuccessful one was as high as 25 per cent.

Attempted suicides among young people have been increasing rapidly—fourfold in the 20-24 age group between 1963 and 1970. For all age groups, the rate among men for attempted suicides in Scotland rose from 92 per 100,000 in 1962 to 179 in 1970. The equivalent rates among women were 142 in 1962 and 243 in 1970.

But the number of actual suicides has been decreasing—from 14 per 100,000 in England and Wales at the beginning of the 1960s to 12 per 100,000 in 1969-68.

The Medical Research Council's annual report discloses that a code of practice for medical research workers is being drawn up to protect patients' rights to privacy. The council's report—for April 1970 to March 1971—is available as House of Commons paper 442, Stationery Office, 85p.

A survey by the Radiological Protection Service has found no danger in the X-ray emissions from colour TV sets. Even when every household in Britain has a colour set, the dose will be equivalent to about four millionths of the dose from natural sources.

AS THE CIRCUS packed up to leave town yesterday, as the lawyers prepared for their pilgrimages to Stratford, Edinburgh, and the Continent, and as the cases of printed speeches and programmes were packed up to be shipped back to the States, it was clear that only one had survived the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Just about. But those who argue for a full-scale conference centre in the capital might feel that their case had been confirmed.

Six thousand delegates arrived. With their families that made about 13,000 people. It was the largest movement of "Americans" across the Atlantic for a common purpose since the war, someone said. A lot of people

## British system envied

By our own Reporter

What former Governor George Romney of Michigan would really like, he said in London yesterday, were the powers of Mr Peter Walker. He particularly envies the Secretary for Housing and Urban Development, the Environment, the ability to sweep aside municipal boundaries and create new and realistic metropolitan authorities.

He could have done this within Michigan. He cannot do it as President Nixon's Secretary for Housing and Urban Development, can only attempt to persuade 50 State Governments. I can offer them financial inducements but I cannot force them to redraw their community boundaries," Mr Romney lamented.

Yet this fragmentation of local government is the basis of our urban malaise. We really cannot begin to tackle our most pressing urban problems on a large enough scale with the present geographical limitations.

Mr Romney had lunch with Mr Walker yesterday and afterwards in Whitehall they signed a formal memorandum of understanding, which agrees to a maximum exchange of information and ideas on problems of the environment.

"We hope to exchange people as well as plans and reports," Mr Walker said. His country had more to learn from our council housing programmes while he believed American experience in road planning and civil aviation would help us.

"I think your Secretary Walker is in a far more enviable position. He has the executive powers, in the States we have to offer incentive and leadership. It is either that or a fundamental change in our constitutional structure and I don't think anyone will attempt that particular solution."

Mr Romney, in his efforts to encourage municipal reorganisation, has the delicate task of persuading the black majorities that have now taken over cities like Newark, Cleveland, and Gary to cooperate. Having gained control they are reluctant to see the whites come back to power as boundaries are enlarged to take in the suburbs.

He wants solutions of the GLC type to the local government wildernesses of greater New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and a score of other cities dying inside nineteenth-century boundaries while the suburbs prosper so much that even industry moves out to them.

"We now have a major urban transportation problem of the poor, mainly black people living in city centres having to travel miles out to the suburbs each morning to work," Mr Romney said.

## Motorway worries Trust

Plans for a £4.5 million stretch of the M5 north of Exeter could be a threat to a beauty spot, a public inquiry at Bradninch, Devon, was told yesterday.

But a landscape adviser to the Department for the Environment, Mr Michael Porter, said careful screening would prevent a view of unspectacular countryside from the beauty spot, the National Trust's Killerton Gardens, near Exeter.

The Trust, a local women's institute, and farmers are objecting to the route chosen for the motorway between Culmpton and Pottmore, Devon.

The Director-General of the National Trust, Mr Frederick Bishop, told the inquiry that the 6,000 acres at Killerton were given to the Trust in 1944 by Sir Richard Acland for permanent preservation. He said: "The most serious objection we have of all is that the compulsory seizure of Trust property and the cutting of this unified estate in two will seriously undermine public confidence in the Trust's ability to protect and hold its properties inalienably."

The inquiry continues today.

## MP hurt in fall

Mr Marcus Lipton, MP, was taken to Westminster Hospital yesterday after a fall at the House of Commons and was treated for facial injuries.

## Oliver Pritchett on the American Bar meeting Legal eagles take flight

had to be turned away from hotels because of the legal invasion, but, as a member of the Hilton staff said, they were nice people to have around.

They made their mark. Taxis were almost impossible to find, and last Wednesday after the Guildhall dinner all the cabs had disappeared into the City before you could say "Objection, your Honour."

Objections to the conference began as soon as the year the Law Society opened, and before the Inn on the Park, the Churchill, and the

Portman Intercontinental were even a gleam in a planner's eye. The American Bar Association has a staff of 300 in Chicago to deal with these conventions. Roger Moreau, the director of meetings, is now planning the meeting in Honolulu in 1974 and thinking about the one in New York in 1978.

The London meeting was planned and organised by the ABA in Chicago, while the Law Society and the Bar Council, assisted by Guardian Business Services, did the

(mostly social) organisation at the London end. Sir Frederick Everson, formerly of the Foreign Office, co-ordinated the efforts. A computer was used by the ABA to organise the distribution of 5,000 delegates to about 60 social events—garden parties, dinners at the Inns of Court, and so on.

Mr Richard Mack was the manager of the ABA's travel services. It involved arranging delegates' flights from 33 American cities, booking 300 cabins on the QE2, and running an independent shuttle

bus service of 200 coaches in London.

"We had 3,000 pieces of baggage on the QE2," Mr Mack said. "We lost two pieces." Of these, one was not labelled, and on the other the hotel was not marked. Hotels were the biggest problem. "We came out even in the end," Mr Mack said, "after a lot of effort and an equal amount of patience."

It is estimated that the delegates spent \$4 millions in London—a nice invisible export and one that could be increased if there were a con-

ference centre, as there is in most European countries. Did the lawyers feel the lack of one? It didn't matter to us, because we split up into smaller units for most of our meetings," Mr Moreau said, "but it could matter to some other organisations."

As it was, the Grosvenor House Great Room (which used to be an ice rink) was not big enough for full meetings and some delegates had to follow the proceedings on closed circuit TV in the Ritz down the road.

One suggestion is that hotels, restaurants, and stores, which benefit from these influxes, should be taxed to subsidise a conference centre. This year's happy delegate next year's tourist, but at the same time, the delegate squeeze out the tourists. Someone ought to hold a conference about it.



Popov the clown—with his new partner for the Moscow State Circus. Chosen from more than 50 other dogs Genna, a West Highland terrier, will appear with the Russian when the circus season opens at Wembley next month. Popov could not bring his own dog because of British quarantine regulations.

## Mother who changed her mind wins back her baby

A plea of an unmarried mother of 19 to be allowed to change her mind about having her 18-month-old son adopted was upheld by three Appeal Court judges in London yesterday.

They dismissed an appeal by the adoptive parents who had had the boy since he was four months old. They must now hand him over to the mother.

The mother, who inherits £4,000 at 21, had the boy by a folk singer described as "a layabout" who would not work unless he could play the guitar and the mother had to be the breadwinner with the father as nanny, the judges had been told.

The mother had had the boy sent to the foster parents after pressure from her parents. She had now ended her association with the singer.

Lord Justice Salmon yesterday affirmed a county court judge's decision that the boy should be returned immediately to his mother who changed her mind in giving final consent to adoption. The adopters had appealed claiming that consent had been unreasonably withheld.

Lord Justice Salmon said he was very disturbed about the case and if the decision had been left to him in the first place he would have thought it safer to leave the child with the adopters.

The future of the child with its mother was somewhat uncertain. But she was an intelligent, well-educated young woman capable of looking after a boy. She was extremely fond of him and it might be that she would turn out to be a good mother and bring him up "safely, securely, and properly." But there was a risk, having regard to the history of the case.

Lord Justice Buckley agreed that the mother should have back her son but said the case had given him a great deal of anxiety.

Lord Justice John Stephenson also agreed in dismissing the prospective adopters' appeal.

## Paris on the wing

Caledonian/BUA, sponsored by the Government as a "second force," will make its first impact on British aviation with the opening of a new service to Paris from November 1. The airline announced yesterday that it will provide four services a day in each direction between Gatwick and Le Bourget, except at the weekends when there will be only three daily return flights.

The important factor in the new service is that it uses Gatwick, while BEA and Air France—which at present have the route to themselves—operate out of Heathrow. Caledonian/BUA believes that Gatwick serves a different catchment area.

What is more, it claims that for passengers starting from central London its total journey time of 2½ hours will be significantly faster than services using Heathrow.

## Couple lose appeal for return of baby

A husband led his wife weeping from the Appeal Court yesterday after the judges had ruled that their daughter, 14 months must stay with adoptive parents.

The court held that, although the couple married after the birth of their child, the mother's consent to her adoption, given two months before the marriage, was binding.

"If they had married before the adoption proceedings, the position might well have been different," said Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls.

The story began when the mother, now 38, who was divorced eight years ago and had three children by her previous marriage, answered a newspaper advertisement from a man, also 38, looking for a wife. They met and 18 months later the child was born.

was put out to foster parents, with the full consent of the mother, with a view to adoption. The mother and father thought about marrying. They bought a pram and baby clothes. But then the mother changed her mind about marriage, in spite of the father's pleas. The adoption order was made in March. The mother changed her mind again in May and they married.

Lord Denning said: "Once an adoption order is made it is so final in its legal and practical effect on all concerned that it would require very strong new circumstances to persuade this court to interfere."

"For the mother to change her mind at this late stage seems to me to be altogether too late in the circumstances. The evidence is overwhelming that the adopting parents have a most suitable home."

Lord Justice Phillimore and Lord Justice Megaw agreed.

## Fleeting shadow

A Dutch frigate yesterday took over the shadowing of the Soviet naval squadron which passed through the Dover Strait on Monday night apparently on passage from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. The squadron consists of a Sverdlov-class cruiser, a Kashin-class guided missile destroyer, two Kotlin-class destroyers, and an oiler.

The Russian vessels are units of the Baltic Fleet and their deployment to and from the Mediterranean is now a perfectly routine, even if the choice of the Channel-North Sea route is rather unusual. Only a few years ago, however, it would have been far from routine to sight a Soviet naval squadron anywhere on the high seas, and it is because of the Russians' rapidly increasing activity that the Ministry of Defence has drawn attention to their arrival this time.

## Ministry 'bent' rules

The Department of Trade and Industry frequently exceeds its powers, in its searches for information about dubious companies, an official told the House of Commons yesterday. Vehicle and General Insurance from department minutes dated back many years were produced about the legal powers of the department to investigate insurance companies.

Cyril Homewood, a assistant secretary at the department, referred to minutes of a talk with representatives of the British Insurance Association some time ago when a company official told him the department should exceed its powers to ask for information. The minutes, written by Mr Homewood, said: "I told him we did this a lot more than was generally known but could do nothing to co-operate. The company was probably not in a very good situation when we were in eighth day, has reached a second stage, dealing with allegations of possible negligence and misconduct by its servants."

Mr Norman Nail, a senior official at the department, said he had several times met Mr Anthony Hunt, the former managing director of V and I, but had always seemed to the "king-pin" of the company. Mr Nail said of Mr Hunt: "In some ways he was a hazy, dynamic man almost like Victorian entrepreneur but did not form the opinion that although he made large promises and only fulfilled part of them, and was not averse to cutting corners, he did have grasp of motor insurance business."

The inquiry, now in its eighth day, has reached a second stage, dealing with allegations of possible negligence and misconduct by its servants.

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The company which lost the action against the publishers of the "Daily Mail" is the High Court on Monday to appeal.

## Libel decision appeal

The company which lost the action against the publishers of the "Daily Mail" is the High Court on Monday to appeal.

Associated Leisure, dealers in amusement and vending machines, had alleged that a article meant that in making a takeover bid for Butlin's the were controlled by the Mafli which was false.



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## BRIAN ALDISS ON 'THE ANDROMEDA STRAIN'

**'It's not many years since I was prophesying that, as Science had ousted Religion, it would itself become a Religion—and a nastier one than before because Religion you sell to the poor, whereas Technology you sell to the rich. Well here's a flick on the subject'**

IF YOU ARE the sort of person who reads this page regularly, you must be used to worrying about the State of Civilisation. Following the development of Western Art, investigating the Crisis of Faith of Our Time and, in general, chivvying the zeitgeist to its lair. In which case, let me recommend a visit or two to "The Andromeda Strain", which says it all.

Ostensibly, "The Andromeda Strain" is a science fiction thriller movie about a plague from space, which lays low the inhabitants of a town in New Mexico. It turns their blood to Nescafé. Urgent action is required before the rest of the US is stricken, and we follow the leaders of Project Wildfire as they set about solving the riddle of the alien virus. Nothing could be simpler, or more traditional, though it is a sign of our forward-looking micro-miniaturised times that the Monster from Outer Space can now be seen only under a magnification of 440 X.

But something odd happens. The film changes direction, the state of the US becomes secondary, the theme to technology develops, entitled "How Shall We Be Saved?"—or that's how I interpret the otherwise pointless goings-on.

The four leaders of Wildfire, three scientists and a doctor, are latched from their families and descend into the subterranean structure of Wildfire, which has a built-in nuclear self-destruct mechanism, in case anything goes wrong. The four have short Anglo-

Saxon names, are white and almost without character: they proceed on a WASP pilgrimage from layer to layer, like Dante and Virgil tackling the levels of the Inferno in sneakers. Each layer is purer than the one before. They have to dispose of their worldly goods—even their specs get fumigated. Their clothes are shed at each level. On one level, the hair is fried off their bodies. Back to pre-pubescent innocence, and thus to a chance of passing through the Gate.

In case you aren't getting the symbolism (director suitably never puts it in words) it is emphasised that time is short, and yet the journey from layer to layer is incredibly leisurely. Five layers, two days, no less! That's parable, not realism, nearer Bunyan than Bond.

This great religious movie underlines all the sacrifices the White Pilgrims have to make to survive. Like sex. True, one of the four is female but, since she is middle-aged, plain, irascible and, believe this, subject to epilepsy—that thing like an orgasm which overtakes her at one point is a fit—she doesn't count.

There is a sex-symbol in the film. Black, Beautiful, but Forbidden. She spends her time in an anti-infection suit, transparent but lacking tactile values. The White Pilgrims can't touch anything. There's a baby in trouble and some lab animals which die off gracefully, but it is reiterated that the Pilgrims can handle them, like Girls

and Blacks, only by remote control, or they'll lose their virtue or something. This will play to packed houses in Cape Town.

Mind you, we whites—sorry, the White Pilgrims—feel no pain. The wide screen is flooded with the gifts that such self-abnegation brings: gorgeous computer printouts in green and red; flashing lights; the algolagnic patterns of closing lifts and sterile corridors; shimmering barges of dials and gauges and automated machinery; the catchwords of the faithful: CLASSIFIED, HOLOCAUST, BLOWAR MAP, TOP SECRET, IMMEDIATE ACTION. Taking heart from "2001", the film-makers flood our senses with these visions of the New Jerusalem, all prodromic push-button, Perspex, and polystyrene.

As the Pilgrims crouch before their TV shrines, we come nearer to the god of these regions: the Computer. Their lives and, through them, everybody else's are in the Computer's hands. What am I saying? In its grasp! For this is the situation that the schizophrenia of the cold war has brought us to: the price of eternal vigilance has been liberty.

In the end, sacrificial effort concentrates on one of the four, a male virgin. Well, a single man at least, as the script is at pains to stress. The self-destruct mechanism will blow in five minutes—the White Pilgrims haven't been quick enough, haven't served Computer faithfully enough. Our Virgin

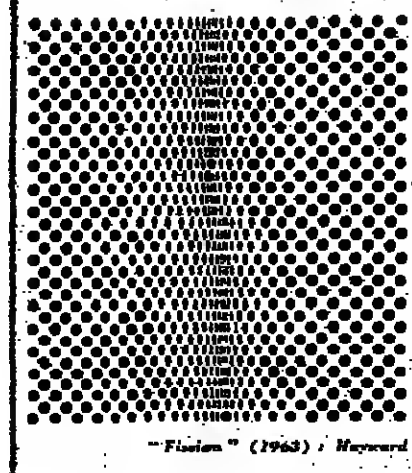
dives into an immense uterine canal; it is forged of shining metal so, in case anyone in the cheap seats misses the analogy, laser-beams flash about the place like spermatozoa.

The Virgin surges upward, carrying a Key, your actual key, which he has to insert into the modern equivalent of a Golden Gate. He does it with all of six and a half microseconds to spare. The pilgrimage has succeeded!

God's reward is the greatest blessing we can expect for so faithfully following our western way of life: reprieve from nuclear destruction for another day.

It's not many years since I was prophesying that, as Science has ousted Religion, it would itself become a Religion—and a nastier one than the one before, because Religion you sell to the poor, whereas Technology you sell to the rich. Well, here's a flick on the subject. Why hishops and clergy and hippies aren't picketing the Odeon in St Martin's Lane, I can't guess. Whatever the makers think "The Andromeda Strain" is all about, I know what it's all about, and it terrifies me. It's a full frontal assault, in Garden of Paradise colours, on every single living breathing value of the permissive society. These four germ-proof, character-free stooges are the latest stereotypes of Wesel's Everyman, with his hatred of the outsider, the exotic. Never before have I left a cinema wanting to shake an alien virus by the hand.

## review



## TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

## He said, She said

THERE ARE times when it is borne forcibly on me that they're all mad save thee and me and that's a bit peculiar. Watching "The Andromeda Strain" (BBC1), a husband-and-wife panel game, is enough to persuade anyone that they alone retain their sea legs in a world awash with insanity. The thing is potty to the point of no return. If I could find my Roget some finer phrase would no doubt present itself. But as it is, thrown on the resources of my own vocabulary, the only phrases that present themselves are positively improper.

It is, for a start, a matter of astonishment that it took three men (according to the credits) to think up a game which even the contestants can't understand. The husbands, having possibly dropped off, tended to ask "What was the question again?" And at one point, yawned in chorus. One could only applaud their candour.

This programme left me feeling as if it were flitted. Too weak to stretch out an arm and switch off, I found myself watching quite by accident an extraordinarily gentle, lovely, and literate thing called "Cry of Nukumanu" (BBC1). In a way it was the usual thing: a paradise overgrown by progress. But such a perfect microcosm of the problem. A tiny Pacific island. A chief's son leaving as all the young men left. The low-caste girl he loved but could not marry. The high-caste girl who carried his child in her body and his tattoo on her skin. The mother who begged any and every stranger to find her son and send him home and she would look after him as she used to do. Paradise depopulated. The commentary by Keith Adam caught the beauty and dignity and pain of it most unselfishly. He was concerned only to tell a clear story, not to grab any glory going.

Too frightfully embarrassing, I hardly know where to put my face. Following a series of winners, a second round the £125 millions, 27,000-acre fun-fair Disney productions are building in Florida (or was it the other way round—I find statistics stunning and Whicker does tend to fire them rather too freely from the hip). Where was I? I was following Whicker round this bit on the fair face of Florida and I found myself feeling quite at home and happy.

I liked the singing bear and the glass fibre castle and the fireworks. It comes of course from living in Blackpool. None of it seemed improbable, or undesirable, or even surprising to me. Just Blackpool blowing its mind.

## HAYWARD GALLERY

Michael McNay

## Bridget Riley

NOW IS as good a time as any for the life of Riley. Forty after all, is the traditional time for taking stock, for assessing past achievements and grinding up the loins for the future. Bridget Riley has made it, though it's doubtful whether she actually has much time for retrospective thought: her career looks like a steady drive toward a given end, if not quite "a glowing thrust into space" as that splendid art critic and impresario Bryan Robertson puts it in an uncharacteristically dubious turn of phrase in the catalogue introduction.

Normally, retrospectives of good artists are moving occasions, but it would be stretching it to claim that of the Arts Council retrospective of Bridget Riley (at the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, from today until September 5). Partly, that is because though the work goes back to 1951, there is no real sense of strain, none of the early talented fumbblings and false starts that characterise Cezanne, Matisse, Van Gogh even. This must be an illusion, of course, because skimpily though the exhibition treats the early years, there is no mistaking the discipline of that time of learning: years of Goldsmith's College doing nothing but drawing from life, learning to understand form and to master it. There are only a couple of drawings from this period in the show, but they show unquestionable ability with passages of sensuous light and shade kept in check by sheer determination to get to the intellectual core.

By 1959 she was painting a copy after Seurat's "Le Pont de Courbevoie" and other original landscapes that were already involved with divisionism, with isolating colours and watching their interaction on each other. Actually, even though she seems not to have visited Italy until 1960, her divisionist pictures have as much in common with Balla's early paintings as with Seurat's: the object dissolved into separate colours; at most an excuse for a colour exercise.

She met Harry Thubron and painted a few pictures influenced by him, carefully not her thing, lacking the panache of Thubron or Motherwell in handling large areas of black and white. But soon afterwards came the first typically Riley pictures, prototypes they look now, but unmistakably on beam. She has scarcely wavered since. For many years she worked only in black and white, surrogates for colours, as she called them. She knows something of

the colour theories of Chevreul that so exercised some of the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists, and in a purely unscientific spirit of curiosity, she wanted to see how colours (i.e. black and white at that stage) influenced each other.

No need now to go into how her optical effects are achieved: they are well enough known and widely enough analysed already. She has moved on to a beautiful range of colours, still modifying each other and the white ground they are painted on, increasing her range of effects but not essentially altering her approach. She is reported (in Cyril Barrett's study "Op Art" published by Studio Vista) to have painted her picture "Static 3" (the other two are in the exhibition), which is simply 625 small ovals on a canvas about 7½ ft. by 11 ft. under the impact of seeing it.

"I thought of the painting when I was going up a mountain in France which had a vast expanse of shale the top. It was an extremely hot day. Visually it was total confusion. I felt that there was no possibility of understanding the space of this situation. . . . But it was much cooler on top and into my mind came the beginning of 'Static', a mass of tiny glitter units like a rain of arrows."

Bryan Robertson argues in the catalogue that her pictures are often landscapes and that the viewer is the figure in the landscape. This makes sense: it describes her achievement, which is to involve the viewer in an almost physical sense (why almost? Years ago she was reported to have annoyed some viewers with actual nausea because of the dazzle of her surface patterning). It also describes her limitations.

Participation, that vague word that has been all but annexed by a movement of avant garde artists (and they are welcome to it, with "conceptual" thrown in for interest) has always been an essential part of Bridget Riley's demands participation in a very limited sense; acquiescence rather. If she shows you a yellow haze as the (illusionistic) visual result of a canvas painted with red, blue and green stripes (the yellow released by the complementaries of red and green) and calls it "Late Morning", that's fine, but it is not a Monet picture of morning; it doesn't involve the viewer intellectually or, particularly, emotionally.

"Robert Motherwell," writes Bryan Robertson, "has said that it becomes increasingly clear that modern painting is getting nearer to music than anything else." Pater put it rather more elegantly, but no matter: either Motherwell or Pater quoted in the context of Bridget Riley is a smoke screen. The truth is that for all her inventiveness Miss Riley has fallen into formalism, in the old-fashioned Marxist sense: form at the expense of content. In the end her paintings are, like the cover of the catalogue, a triumph of non-communication.

Caroline Tisdall is on holiday.

## FORTUNE THEATRE

Philip Hope-Wallace

## Look, No Hands

TWO PEOPLE ON the stage can be guaranteed to give me a laugh. One is Gladys Henson, with her loud gut-bruising cockney slang, a home help to make every situation worse. The other is Harry Towb whom I feel acknowledge gratitude towards, ever since the day when he played obtuse Jews in Clifford Odets's plays.

Here he is a frantic Mr Rosenthal, lawyer of a film star who has gotten himself into suspicion of child molestation. Oh, yes, Lesley Storm always has some sort of a daring and tough theme. "Black Chiffon" wherein Flora Robson shoplifted, "Roar Like a Dove," "Tony Drive a Horse" (with genitalia). The awfulness of children, the feebleness of parents and lovers. She is a real playwright and has given us some good things in days gone by, but I won't spoil it by saying that I think "Look, No Hands" is among her better comedies.

The cute little thing (Jill Riddick) allowed to come home from school on her own for the first time (No hands, see?) and is cute enough to rebut friend of the family who offers a lift is played in Mabel Lucy Atwell style. Bonnie Hurren plays a sexy reporter, Janet Munro an ageing wife and Ed Bishop a worried husband. But without Gladys and enigmatic Towb I should have wanted to leave early. Laughter, however. Peter Coker produced.

## THEATRE UPSTAIRS

John O'Callaghan

## Boesman &amp; Lena

LESS love on the dole than hate on a mudflat. Athol Fugard's new play, "Boesman and Lena" achieves a better variety of pace and an intensity of climax. These are big achievements in a long one-act (1 hour 40 minutes) set on a South African rubbish dump, and involving principally only two characters. The Boesman makes a precarious living scavenging for returnable empty bottles, and Lena his shrilly scolding companion on an eternal circuit of garbage tips. She scolds him with her tongue, he hatters her with his fist. It is a kind of perpetual motion triggered by the oppression of an environment to which both defer with uncouth pliancy when it turns on them.

After a day so bad, "the gods can take it back even if it is my last," Lena finds another derelict on whom to release the reflections that Boesman refuses to hear. But the derelict speaks only an unintelligible tribal tongue. And then he dies on her.

Through the huge violence of the climax caused by this death, Boesman is forced to acknowledge his impotence, and Lena acknowledges his need of her. In an exceptionally powerful performance Zakes Mokhe gives Boesman an authentic coward's swagger. Yvonne Bryceland convincingly snatches at cooing words in the sort of Lena. Athol Fugard, as director, have allowed variation in tone that would let a little sunshine through the armory. There are jokes, but all bitter, maybe on Vorster's mudflats the sun does not shine strongly enough.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

## 'Given that Radio One has no more to do with ... creative Rock music

**than radio plays have with real life, it is still a fact that a lot of people**

**are young, would quite like to hear something in the mornings, and ... are being almost systematically prevented from doing so'**

HOW WE LOVE Jimmy Savile now. Isn't he the only jester in the history of prattle who ever finished up a king? His fool's motley has become no more serious an example of great men's eccentricity than Shaw's wool suit was, or Mr Baldwin's pils.

In an age of which the only real symptom is that you can ignore almost anyone, particularly Mick Jagger, Savile is an outstanding figure. A genius of sorts—that is, he has come to the limits of genius available to people who can't do anything. Such an ectoplasm exists round him in fact that it has become difficult to perceive the actual man at all: a fairly elderly man with a voice as distinguished as any in a Manchester Woolworths. He and the BBC are now One, and what a beast with two heads and several wigs that makes.

Savile now occupies almost the whole of Sunday afternoon broadcasting on Radio One—two consecutive programmes, one of which is called, of one hour each. The first is this vivid network's version of "Dove Your Way" or "Have a Go." Savile goes around with a tape-recorder, conducts "interviews" and makes herring-girls laugh. Occasionally, too, he plays a record. This is followed by "Speak Easy." Savile comes indoors to preside in a discussion of vital topics of our day by individuals who may or may not have been specially manufactured in a BBC properties workshop—Bright Young Mother, Articulate gun-runner, Girl named Jilly, Sir Gerald Nabarro. From time to time here, too, a record is played.

This must at least reassure people who think commercial radio will lower the present standards of broadcasting. Broadcasting on Radio One and Two is merely the deeper part of the warm sea of mediocrity that covers the world, with a few hodie floating in it, waterlogged but unfortunately capable of speech. Its elders, its rulers, the representatives of its young philosophy are Savile, because he is so cheeky, and Jimmy Young, an ex-crooner famous for a style of speech that most resembles a man in a tracheotomy whose tube is suddenly whipped out of his throat. These two, a few sad minor husks and one or two continual self-applauding cynics, are about the size of it. Next must we imagine that any threat of competition will make much difference.

Savile and Young and Blackburn—how like the names on a death-roll they sound—have made up a life that will not change: a power stronger than government, more insidious than fifth and as permanent as the Inland Revenue.

From one misarticulation to the next they move round with the assurance, the sedateness of Assize judges. In four years of Radio One, only Kenny Everett has been dismissed. That he is the single member of his melancholy profession to display evidence of flair and wit must not make us blind—the BBC fired him after what might have been construed as the libelling of a driving examiner.

American radio is always spat on: certainly it cannot match the BBC in the matter of plays both situated and enacted in the afternoon. American radio never gave us Peace Came in Peckham. Yet in the matter of contemporary heroes, it has always exceeded the BBC—they get Superman and the Lone Ranger, we get Walter Gabriel and Larry the Lamb. Furthermore, many American stations offer something quite close to the phenomenon of music played without interruption by happy laughter or the blowing of carnival squeakers or amusing imitations of TV commercials.

Surely nobody could fail to be attracted to that, having heard the Emperor Rosko reading out the amusing nicknames of school sixth-formers over James Brown music or Tony

Blackburn singing along with George Harrison, twice as sweet but a fifth fat.

Until simple mechanical devices replace them, disc-jockeys will probably remain objects of adoration by people who believe they are responsible for the music they play. In American radio, however, there is an important element: fear. They regard disc jockeys, not as classic single events but as a fallible plural: a moving population, like kitchen porters. I once had to wait backstage in Washington after a Rock concert with something like a dozen jocks from Ohio and Maryland soul stations. They wore shirts with collars as high as Beau Brummell, and amulets and fleeces and braided-slashed vaquero trousers. All of them were blessed with fluent speech—because they were black—and yet I have seen few more alert and nervous collections of men. Only at one time of day do their English counterparts come near to such tension, I think, and this is in public, it is at the early-evening cocktail receptions which the record companies give.

Here, a British disc jockey waiting to shake hands spontaneously with an important artist in front of the trade press cameras has some of the tremor-

ing and beautiful panic of a hare poised for flight.

This must be the most sinister achievement of Radio One—not its own special BBC-issue music, nor the way the music is held officially motionless on the air for months like a picture in a microscope machine, nor even Jimmy Savile the pink-headed hydra; but the wonderful security in which all of them exist. Somehow reads out "South Wark" for Southwark or "Chez-hire" for Cheshire on a request programme, and you know they won't be told off. It is charming to think of an advertiser's reaction to such boyish slips. That must have been why we liked the pirate radio ships; why the standard of diction on them was comparatively high; why even the Radio One stars who make the gorge leap highest today may have been almost tolerable broadcasting from an unsteady vessel three miles out to sea. Whatever the causes—vomit, tempest, firebomb attacks by a rival—one at least felt that the job occupied their full attention.

Then, for such an iron-shod thing, Radio One is so slippery. It goes and it comes, splitting and swallowing Radio Two—in written charter, a quite

different network—and every day vanishes into the splinter of Radio Two just at the point when some good hands might be getting a chance, on the John Peel or Alan Black programmes. At times it seems to exist in nothing but its own continuous promotional trailer. Remember Tony Blackburn's immortal "Make it a BBC Christmas"? Were you listening, God? (But I don't want Tony Blackburn's throat since he seems to me to be among the saddest individuals at present enjoying liberty.)

Quite the best record show of the week in fact, is broadcast by Radio One and Two simultaneously, Junior Choice. In the important Saturday spot, formerly occupied by Kenny Everett, there now reigns one Noel Edmunds, whose humorous interludes are worthy of the most stunning comedy produced by Radio Four. By the same token, greater prominence ought to be given to the one experiment in surrealism by sound on the united networks. Or did I dream the strange old gentleman who fills the early hours at the weekend by telling risqué jokes about his "girl friend" and occasionally giving an order to a butcher for his weekend meat?

Listening to the BBC has always made me pity invalids but now, much more, I pity females. To a male, reaction to a disc-jockey is simple; we wish we could change places with him; he is like our cheeky younger brother even though he may be a year or so our senior. But what do women do, surrounded on all sides by men whose firmest belief is that they are irresistible and whose smiles have, in some cases, cloven small deformities at the bridges of their noses? How their knees must tremble.

Given that Radio One has no more to do with the half per cent of creative Rock music than radio plays have with real life, it is still a fact that a lot of people are young and at home, would quite like to hear something in the mornings and, if they display the smallest intelligence, are being almost systematically prevented from doing so. For these Radio One uses the same word that has supported the BBC's abominable laziness for two generations—"housewives." I find it among the most odious nouns in the language.

It is women who are accused of bearing the heaviest and most immobile audience figures. Moreover, in dealing with women the BBC claims to have moved with greatest brilliance into the age of the electric kitchen. Jimmy Young's clever hurrleques on cookery; the poor old souls who are rung up by "Late Night Extra" and told they have failed to win a premium bond but it was nice talking to them; the sigh that draws in two million pin-fires when Johnny Walker takes to the air—is there no end to the opportunities for the creative drudge?

Walker's programme contains a BBC tradition that stretches far back; without which, indeed, the lame tent of British broadcasting might have collapsed years ago. He invites people, as Uncle Mac did before him and Sandy McPherson, to "write in." Therefore once again, an illusion of busy response and terrific popularity and fun comes from the invocation of that strange madness in British people, the desire to publish. Female cranks write in and divulge private, and therefore tedious, details of their lives at home.

Even allowing that anyone could wish to read aloud such unbridled insanity as always comes from such correspondence, is it plausible to regard the housewife of the day as anything but a creature somehow disturbed? Or could she be another product of the fright factory which manufactured Jimmy Savile's interviewees, and Jimmy Savile himself and the difficulties in Tony Blackburn's speech and all the participants in "Any Questions?" Let us pray to see Broadcasting House overrun by its own monsters.

by PHILIP NORMAN



drawing of Jimmy Savile by Richard Trowd



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Brenda Bruce • Nursery Schools • Letters

WHEN THE MAXIM GORKI play "Enemies" opens at the Aldwych theatre tomorrow, performed by the royal Shakespeare Company, Brenda Bruce will be playing a leading role. This occasion marks, in a sense, a fresh start for her. Although she has, of course, been playing good parts well for several seasons with the company, it will be the first role she has taken since life stopped taking a knock at her on all angles. She is 45 years old now, and has an incredibly kind face: fresh, pretty face that bears undisturbed the signs of the owner having "gone through it" but bravely and with unceasing good humour.

Miss Bruce is one of nature's nice people. Even she would admit some leniency for being accommodating since directors have taken advantage of her kindness when it comes to making slightly unflattering requests of her. As the time Peter Hall rang her and asked her four years ago to play what he called "an absolutely ghastly part." Who is sick? said Miss Bruce, knowing he had been refused at least two others. "And when do you start rehearsing?" Replied Hall: "Like last week..." She agreed and ally made something of the small part of the Duchess in "Revenge's ready."

It happened again when Terry Hands asked her to offer her part in that strange Cuban play which got the name "The Criminals," saying he would have someone else for the part if he could not get her, would Miss Bruce oblige? She could and did, and led to bigger and better parts. Her next came when she played stress Page in Hands's memorable production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at Stratford, but that incident with the moment when life can start pounding body blows at

## Marathon

With her director husband Roy Rich and their three teenage children and a young son in Hampstead she commuted by car to Stratford each day to rehearse, a marathon performance. She rehearsed Feiffer's "Little Orders" in London while playing "Revenge's ready" at Stratford. She says benignly, of it all: "I felt every day I would meet myself coming back. And finally my husband wanted leave London altogether and be with our white elephant in the shape of a pub in Warwickshire. I should have realised how ill he was but I just thought how unlikely myself he was acting."

It was supposed, she said, to be quite "draw" for an RSC actress to be playing a pub in Shakespeare country. He played at the theatre. The first son they had the hotel she played stress Page, two big parts in pieces, Paulina in "A Winter's Tale," Maria in "Twelfth Night."

And I would never have anything to do with an hotel again. I'm very shy. I hate standing around in bars, for a while. And one set of kind of standard and the chef was always leaving so I'd be up half the night cooking, not doing the early breakfasts, and on days the log fires, if you have to do anything, you will survive as long as I keep going. A year later it catches with you."

Her son Sam, an asthmatic, couldn't leave the pub when his father was away. He was running it, so she took him to theatre and bathed him there, putting him to bed in her dressing room and lugging him up and home for the final curtain. It was with a courage and a refusal to be beaten by life that she made a tremendous decision at this point.

## Cancer

We were all going on tour with the RSC to Australia, but by this time I'd see that Roy was dying... he didn't know, but I had been told by a hospital he was going to die after going on the tour. So I asked Trevor Nunn, as, to take my son Sam on tour. He was only 9, with the "Winter's Tale" in which he had a lead part, because I could not hear him to be there when the inevitable was going to happen. The many matrons and Judi Dench and Judith Spriggs looked after him, as they should.

The worst part came when she was rehearsing the part of Queen Elizabeth I in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in London. Her husband was slowly sinking in Warwickshire. He had to commute to side each day and it was one of his bitterest ironies that her opening scene should be "If he were dead what would I do?"

From then on it was all about a dying husband. I had to do it, but it was quite terrible. I think it probably



Brenda Bruce

## Turning the tables on fate

CATHERINE STOTT interviews actress BRENDA BRUCE who opens in Gorki's "Enemies" at the Aldwych tomorrow

charged my performance with a great deal of emotion, but I felt awful about the company, knowing what was happening to me and hearing him say these lines. There were days when I didn't feel I could get them out, but I had to, because if I had failed the company would have felt awful. Strangely, there is a terrible embarrassment which surrounds dying, as well as sorrow.

"Mercifully, it wasn't difficult to present a jolly front to Roy. There was never a time when I felt I would break down before him and he would guess why and the game would be up. The nature of cancer is such that he would have days and days when he felt happy, but then he would have moments when we were even happier together than we had ever been.

## Fighter

"The last 48 hours of his life he spent in hospital, and went right back through the war so sanely that I began to think I was crazy. And at the very end he said, as though talking of the war: 'Thank God that's over and we can have peace at last.' And he was happy. Before that he had had an unpeaceful time and having been out of work for 18 months and hating me keeping; then all he had said of given up on life."

How she managed to carry on, how she became such a fighter, she feels, something to do with having to overcome a general strong disadvantage when she was young. "Even acting has always been a bit of a fight for me. I was chronically shy and had crucifying acne until I was 26. I was extremely fat, tiny, and plain - indeed, I was once sacked out of a film for being too

plain. So I have got used to getting over obstacles and I rise to the challenge. It was the lines of Richard III that were the worst. When it came to playing Gertrude afterwards to Alan Howard's Hamlet, it wasn't the same thing. It's hard to explain but I have always been frightened of being hurt: so before people could say I was plain or send me up, I would send myself up. So to break the silence at rehearsal I would have to say things like 'Oh Christ, here comes the wailing widow,' before anyone else could say anything."

Miss Bruce received lots of marvelous letters after Richard III, which actually opened a week after Roy's funeral, saying how wonderful of her to have done it in the circumstances. Then she sold the pub, and went through the awful period where everything has to go off to Oxford. And then Sam came back from Australia: "It was so hard to explain to him that I hadn't sent him on the tour because I didn't need his love and comfort, as he thought, but because I didn't want him to be there while his father was dying. And he said reproachfully, 'But I could have cuddled you if I had been there.'"

## Coincidence

And then the whole thing swung full circle and the most extraordinary coincidence of her life occurred. A man joined the company whom she had known since she was 14, whom she had almost married when she was 17. His name was Clement McCallin and he had worked for her husband, and they had moved sporadically in and out of each other's lives for years.

"He was my oldest friend and yet I hardly knew him. When Roy died I had no thought of ever marrying again. Indeed I never meant to. Meeting him again was the luckiest thing that has ever happened to me, for there was someone with whom I had an easy relationship at a difficult time. We went out shopping together on Christmas Eve and got married. I did worry that perhaps people would think it was too soon. But in many ways I think the reason I did marry Clem when I did had a lot to do with the way in which my husband behaved in the last months of his life when he never stopped saying 'perhaps we shouldn't have wasted so much time.'"

## Waste

"I thought a lot about waste and thought what would I be trying to prove to anyone by not getting married? What good would it do Roy if I went on alone, with Sam, who clearly needs somebody else, too? It just seemed stupid not to, and such a waste. Of course, there is some aspect of somebody that one will always miss if one has lived with them for twenty years. If someone has that size of lump of you, you cannot just shut the door and say 'Oh well, that's over now.' You just don't. But Clem understands this, and this makes life a lot easier."

It does seem now that Miss Bruce has turned the tables on fate, and has triumphed over the odds. Terry Hands bought her a little gold elephant which he told her to wear when she felt the moment she could face a new start had arrived. For a long time she put off wearing it, as if not wanting to tempt fate. Now she wears it most of the time.

Nine out of ten children get no schooling at all before they are five. Here Maureen O'Connor examines the shortage of facilities and suggests ways to beat the problem

## Creche programme

EVERYONE agrees we ought to have more nursery schools, but no one comes up with any very solid suggestions as to where the money is to come from. Even the Plowden committee on primary education, which was enthusiastically in favour of at least part time education from 3 to 5, produced an unexpected minority reservation on finance. Perhaps in this sector, it suggested, parents should be expected to pay. The unspoken alternative was that in conditions of financial stringency nursery education for all would be too long in coming.

The record since Plowden proves the point. In spite of some fairly vigorous lobbying, all we have gained from successive Governments is some extra help for areas of such appalling deprivation that to do nothing there would have been a crime of omission no political party wanted to be accused of. Apart from that, there have been encouraging noises and small grants to the playground movement, and not much else to help the nine children out of ten who get no provision at all before they are 5.

Not surprisingly then, nursery education enthusiasts are looking round for alternatives, and they are casting more than a glance in the direction of the private sector. Not especially at the straightforward school run as a business: there are plenty of those mushrooming in the more affluent suburbs, but with fees at more than £20 a term for half-day schooling they do not provide the answer for the average family. More interest is being shown in other organisations which benefit indirectly from nursery provision, for instance the employers of mothers with young children, or the shops and commercial organisations which cannot attract customers with young children because there is nowhere to leave them safely.

A working party of the Southwark Council of Social Service, which looked at provision for the under-fives, concluded that the council, the education authority and voluntary bodies were by no means the only organisations which should be providing help. Why not the employers who depend on female labour, and whose workers often found it extremely difficult to make satisfactory arrangements for their young children while they were at work?

## Support

In fact this is an idea which is spreading. It has even gained the support of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Mrs Carol Cowan, of Kindergartens for Industry, has had as much success as anybody in persuading employers that there are distinct advantages in providing, and subsidising, nurseries for workers' children on the premises.

The main advantage "used to sell" the idea to industrialists is that it will usually cut down staff turnover. At the United Biscuits factory at Isleworth, Middlesex, for instance, where Mrs Cowan has opened a nursery which will eventually cater for 40 children, entry is being restricted to the children of new employees, specifically as an incentive to them to come to the factory, and even more important, to stay.

As the Southwark CSS pointed out, the other advantages are obvious. Working mothers have the comfort of knowing that their children are being well looked after by professionals, instead of the worry of leaving them with certainly unqualified, and possibly irresponsible, baby-minders. A nursery on the premises also cuts down the need for a long journey with the child to a nursery or childminder before work, and an even more troubling afterwards to pick him up again. The savings on nervous energy make for less tired and more contented employees.

And even where industrial firms have too few mothers as employees to make a nursery of their own viable, it has been found in Essex, that cooperative facilities for several

factories can work too. There a local firm of playground equipment manufacturers has set up a child care centre on premises provided rent free by the local authority. This includes a day nursery at which local firms can make "block" bookings for their employees' children.

This is exactly the sort of cooperation between private enterprise and local authorities which Mrs Cowan thinks could be the long term solution to the problem. Her own efforts to persuade industry to set up nurseries on its own are proving inevitably very slow. Since she went into the field four years ago she has established five industrial nurseries and there are a couple more in the pipeline.

Mrs Cowan found when she won a scholarship to study nursery provision abroad that cooperation between the State and private enterprise is common on the Continent. Most countries there, she says, have some system of grants or subsidies to assist the setting up of private nurseries. Here, she complains, there is no incentive although everyone benefits from good nursery care for young children.

The idea of a nursery on the premises is not confined to factories. A couple of London hospitals find them worthwhile investment for the children of staff, and an increasing number of colleges which have a substantial number of married students have some sort of nursery or crèche for their children. At Morley College, in Lambeth, for instance, mothers travel quite long distances to take courses which they could attend nearer home simply because Morley has a nursery and they can take their young children to college with them.

## Isolation

But the working, or studying mother, is not the only one who faces the difficulty of having nowhere to leave her young child, even for a few hours. As families scatter and grandmothers are less likely to be available as babysitters, it becomes difficult for some young mothers even to make a dentist's or hairdresser's appointment for want of baby-sitting facilities.

It is in an attempt to solve this problem - and the isolation of young mothers which follows from it - that Lady Penelope Balogh has set up Penny Wise Club Stores. The aim of this is to establish what she calls social service department stores which would combine a shopping centre with social and child-minding facilities and with some of the social services.

Lady Balogh envisages a self-supporting shopping-community centre with some attractive shops, a restaurant or coffee bar, a launderette, a hairdresser, a bookshop, which could direct mothers with problems to the appropriate specialist agencies, and, of course, a short stay nursery for young children.

## Viable

The long term aim would be to combine many of the facilities which are at present scattered - from laundrettes to child welfare clinics - on one site, some being provided by the local authorities and some by private enterprise. The problem until now has been to find suitable premises to launch one of these Penny Wise Clubs but Lady Balogh is hopeful that she will be able to open the first in the near future. She thinks there will be no difficulty in finding commercial firms willing to take shops or offices, and feels that a small charge for other services, such as the nursery or social counselling service, should make the whole venture financially viable.

The aim, like that of the factory based nurseries, is simply to make the life of the mother with young children, whether working or not, more civilised. Plagued as the mother is by poor transport, isolation from relatives and friends, and the normal stresses of life with small children, it is small wonder that Lady Balogh thinks that her most urgent need is a form of social medicine, of which decent nursery provision is just part.

## About The House by Diana Pollock

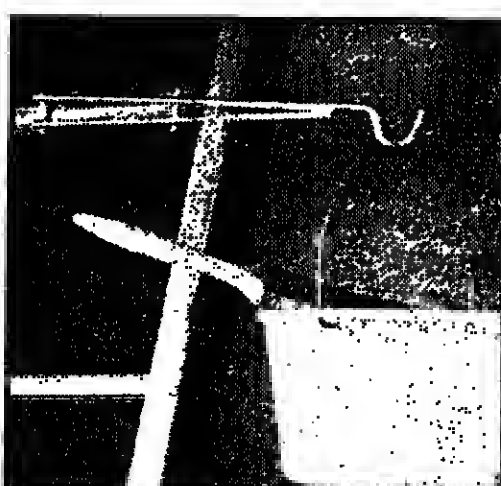
REALLY household steps should have platform top to hold pots of paint, ladders for paint rollers, screwdrivers, wire, and elusive nails. Longish ladders have not, so Hago have developed a handy gadget for carrying ladders, poles or any other hand tools. Called the Laddersmate it is a 13in. double metal arm with a hook end, to carry paintpots or rackets, and two U-shaped sections at clamp over the ladder's rungs. It sits 4in from ironmongery and fitting accessory departments of most department stores.

IE SWAN who promised his own love the life of Belly - to sit on cushion and sew a fine seam - was tending her ease and luxury. Sewing is seams for us is a deal more rational. We make curtains, dresses, clothes. Valerie Cook's Dressmaking Simplified (MacGibbon and Kee, £1.95) is just that. It takes us firmly, if gently, through all the stages of cutting, making, smocking, frilling, appliqué to setting-in of sleeves and zips. The drawings are as no-nonsense as the text and the book would be useful to anyone tackling dressmaking from the beginning. It would have been nice if the author could have explained how to translate a fashion photograph into a

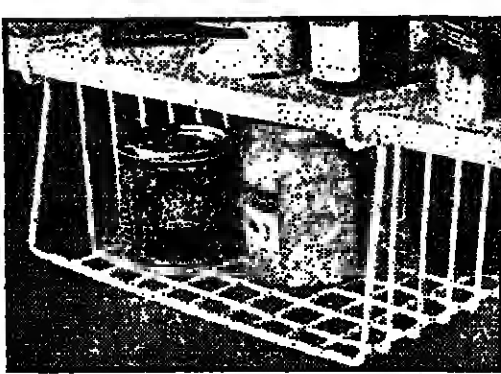
pattern, but perhaps that is outside the compass of this book, whose subtitle might be "Beginners Please."

MACHINERY and major pieces of equipment cost money and eat space so one does not lay out either unless the blessed things are going to have a lot of use. But there are moments when one could do with a sailing boat, rotary grass cutter, hammers, equipment for some major house job, lots of china for a bang-up party, tents and awnings for camping. Hire Service Shops have now 28 branches in London and the Home Counties. (They are not to service other places yet - it's a matter of a fifty-mile radius after which delivery costs sky-rocket.) They will be happy to supply Guardian readers with their illustrated, colour leaflet (36 pages covering 36 categories) showing costs and details of all they offer - wheelchairs, playpens and cots for visiting grandchildren, folding beds for visiting anybody, sewing machines - even a concrete mixer. Write to Hire Service Shops Ltd, Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey (01-648 3400).

PRESTIGE have come up with yet another nice little idea - practical and neatly providing extra "shelf" space without all that business of Rawlplugs, screws, and wooden shelving. It is a hanging shelf-basket 12in. wide, 9in. deep, and 6in. high, made of heavy gauge steel wire with a coating of white plastic that wipes clean. The two "arms" slide over an existing shelf, the basket hangs beneath. It costs 75p from ironmongery departments and shops in major department stores everywhere.



Laddersmate by Hago



Hanging shelf basket by Prestige

## LETTERS

### 'Fare's fair': the Union's point of view

IT IS HARDLY surprising that most of the taxi drivers interviewed by Jill Tweedie should feel that Mr Darcy's LTDA can do more for them than the T & GWU. Mr Darcy's skill in publicising himself is on a par with Sir Gerald Naharro's.

But the fact is that practically everything that has been done to improve conditions in the taxi trade in the last few years has resulted from the activities of the Cab Section of the T & GWU and its parliamentary group. They include (i) the establishment of a joint consultative committee; (ii) the setting up of the Maxwell Stamp Committee; (iii) the passage of the London Cab Act, 1968, and such relatively minor matters as changing the regulations about handing in lost property, and so on. It was the T & GWU and the taxi proprietors' organisation, moreover, which together negotiated the recent increase in tariffs, negotiations in which the LTDA took no part.

The Ministers responsible for listening to and frequently acting on T & GWU representations were Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr George Thomas, Miss Alice Bacon, Mr David Ennals, Mr Merlyn Rees, and Mr Elystan Morgan. Yours, Neil Kinnock, Kevin McNamara, R. J. Mellish, George Wallace, Arthur Probert, Maurice Foley, Lewis Carter-Jones, James Bennett.

The House of Commons.

WITH REFERENCE to Jill Tweedie's article "Fare's Fair," I should like to point out that Jill Tweedie spent

approximately 1½ hours in my office discussing the complete set up of the London cab trade and the Maxwell Stamp Committee. Her article on Monday, July 12, just quotes me as talking about "the other lot."

I should point out that in my discussion with her I not only informed her of our submissions to the Maxwell Stamp Committee but gave her a full copy.

I further informed her of how the Maxwell Stamp Committee came about with the assistance of Ray Fletcher, MP, and this union's parliamentary group.

Therefore, on reading her article, one must assume that she is biased against the Transport and General Workers' Union.

If the recommendations of the Maxwell Stamp Report are implemented this would safeguard the public against being picked up by drivers who not only work a full week in other industries but would guarantee them a vehicle and driver that have been examined and passed by the police. We do not accept the attitude of other organisations within the cab trade that this will be the doom of the licensed cab trade. It is our opinion that this could be beneficial not only to the licensed driver but also to the public.

G. Abrahams, Cab Section Officer, T & GWU.  
203/209 North Gower Street, London NW 1.



There are many lonely and anxious old people for whom the Methodist Homes for the Aged is a haven and a home. Will you please join the growing number of people, grateful for their own security and peace-of-mind, who remember the Methodist Homes for the Aged in their Will? Even with 28 Homes for the Aged we can accommodate only a few of the many hundreds on our waiting list. Please write to the General Secretary, Rev R. J. Connell, B.A., B.D., to brochure "A Gift for Caring" and suggested form of words for a Will or Codicil - or consult your Solicitor, Accountant or Bank Manager.

**Methodist Homes for the Aged**  
1 Central Buildings,  
Westminster, London, S.W.1.



## Anxious silence in Moscow

Official silence still reigns in Moscow over President Nixon's forthcoming visit to China. The Kremlin's public relations machine is not geared for quick comments. A pause for thought is not therefore by itself proof of anything. But it is obvious enough from Moscow's earlier comments on the whole trend of the ping-pong diplomacy that the Russians are deeply worried. The latest astonishing turn must have both infuriated and frightened them.

This is not cause for the rest of the world to goad. An over-anxious Soviet Union is hardly going to be a factor for peace. Yet the fact remains that President Nixon's agreement with the Chinese is the most dramatic defeat in foreign policy which the Soviet Union has suffered since the "defection" of Yugoslavia. It symbolises just how far the Sino-Soviet split has gone. How bitter the recriminations ought now to be in the Kremlin over all the mistakes of the past, and over all the unlearned lessons that have led up to this event.

Chairman Mao's invitation to the American President stems logically from the whole tradition of post-war Soviet foreign policy, summed up in Moscow's blind inability to recognise as genuine and viable any form of socialism which deviates from the Soviet model. Instead of seeing where their high-handedness with President Tito took them, the Russians went on to hully Chairman Mao in displeasure, anger, and finally an outright rift. Their same short-sighted hullyng led them to deny Czechoslovakia its own Socialist experiment. By their invasion there the Russians

severely strained and in some cases lost the loyalties of the Western Communist parties.

Will the new Chinese-American rapprochement finally bring the Russians to see that pounding the table is not a policy, or will it only heighten the jitteriness that seems to pervade the Kremlin? No doubt Moscow will make the most of the one favourable propaganda peg in the whole affair—the fact that China's national interests have won out decisively over her ideological refusal to deal with "American imperialism." But it is hardly a powerful argument for the Russians to use, since their policy is also guided by national rather than ideological interests.

There is very little in the affair from which the Russians can take comfort. None the less President Nixon must do his utmost now to calm the Russians' wilder fears. The visit to Peking is not directed against the Soviet Union (as he has already said), and must not become so. There is room in the world for all three countries, and for the rest of us too. Some American Senators have suggested that Mr Nixon should also visit Moscow. There is sound sense in that. For the real reason why the Russians are right to be worried over his visit to Peking is not because it reveals anything sinister about American or Chinese intentions. It is what it reveals about Russia's past performance that matters. Its hullyng, its failure to comprehend the interests of its neighbours, and its condemnation of other attempts to build socialism have all helped to lead to last week's surprise announcement.

## New terms for teachers

The teachers' pay award must achieve three results. In the first place it must satisfy the teachers here and now that they will be getting an increase that is adequate and fair in the circumstances. That is what matters at the moment. To judge by the first reactions of the teachers' unions the award may do this, although there are bound to be reservations. Secondly the award must make teaching attractive to the people that the profession needs most. The acknowledged shortage is among graduates trained to teach mathematics and the sciences in secondary schools. The award ought to attract them. The terms offered to graduates with teaching qualifications, and the better terms offered to graduates with better degrees, are an obvious incentive. At the start, at any rate, teaching can now begin to compete with industry for the services of graduates. However, neither of these achievements will mean much in the end if the teachers, having been attracted, fail to stay.

The third result that the award has to achieve is to reduce the rate of turnover. In some parts of England and Wales up to 30 per cent of the teachers in a school can come and go in a year. However good and competent they are (and however contented they may be with their salaries) teachers cannot give of their best if a lot of them are migrant workers. No school can teach children as well as they could be taught if the faces in front of the blackboard change with the seasons. Yesterday's award will do no lasting good unless it reduces the rate of turnover.

In the meantime there are some parts of

the award which will obviously please some teachers more than others. Because of the points system (under which schools of a certain size qualify for senior appointments) teachers in large schools will probably do better than teachers in small ones. Which means that teachers in most secondary schools will do better out of the award than teachers in most primary ones. This does not conform with Mrs Thatcher's policy of spending her extra money on primary education. In any case it would be had for education if the balance of attraction—of financial attraction anyway—were to be weighted too heavily in favour of secondary teaching.

This bias together with the terms offered to Parliament has not only a moral but also a strictly constitutional obligation to hold a referendum on the question of the Common Market. The major arguments, frequently voiced in your newspaper, against a referendum are (1) that referenda are not part of our parliamentary system, and (2) that public opinion is uninformed and fickle. On the first point I should like to make it clear that I uphold absolutely Parliament's right to make decisions of even the greatest importance so long as these affect policy within the pre-defined structure of our parliamentary system. However, I challenge Parliament's right to radically alter this pre-defined structure, as is progressively the case with entry into the EEC.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Mr Wilson deserts Europe

Sir,—Your leading article (Guardian, July 19). "Mr Wilson deserts Europe," and the article on the opposite page, "A preposterous, snivelling speech," do the Guardian and the cause of European unity less than justice.

Pro-Marketisers have been encouraging the Labour Party not to take up too rigid a position yet. We were encouraged not to take a vote at Saturday's conference but to embark on a long debate inside the party, to hear both sides fairly, and to come to a final decision at October's Labour Party Conference. We have done just that, and what thanks do we get from the pro-Market Guardian?

What help do you think your intemperate and in Peter Jenkins's case, unworthy personal attacks on Mr Wilson will be to pro-Marketisers inside the party like Mr Jenkins, Mr Thompson, and Mr Lever? A great debate is reduced to a squalid personality cult. This is Mr Heath's deal you say and Labour must accept it.

We in the Labour Party see things far differently. Many of us have been emotionally pro-European in the past but are now opposed to entry on the terms which the Government has accepted or is prepared to accept. In spite of the White Paper's reliance on the price which the Government has accepted, a grossly regressive Value Added Tax on food as well as everything else, the free movement of capital, the possible reversal of Labour's regional

politics, and all that these policies mean in hurndering our balance of payments position and in increasing our labour costs—this is the price of entry. There is no way out of this, the inevitability of a further devaluation within a couple of years.

What do we get in return? Entrance to a big and expanding market says the Guardian. But what chance have we of sharing this growth when we are shackled by the crippling hindrances Mr Heath has so hitlently accepted? Our lack of growth in the past has been entirely due to our pre-occupation with righting the balance of payments deficits which accompanied the "stop-go" policies of the 50s and 60s.

The sharp increases in the cost of living brought about by Tory policies and the further increases which the Government accepts as part of the price of entry will inevitably bring wage claims and claims for increased social benefits (and still higher social security taxes) which will mean increased industrial costs. This is all additional to the direct foreign exchange costs which are part of the price of entry. How do we get growth in those circumstances?

There is an obligation on pro-Marketisers to answer these questions fairly and directly. But for the Guardian the debate is over before it has begun. Britain is going in—on Heath's terms—and we must all accept it. Really!—Yours faithfully,

William Hamling,  
House of Commons.

Sir,—Some months ago I was tempted to write a letter pro-

Mr Harry Nicholas, Mr Wilson, and Mr Mikardo at the conference



### And the case for a referendum

Sir,—It is my opinion that Parliament has not only a moral but also a strictly constitutional obligation to hold a referendum on the question of the Common Market. The major arguments, frequently voiced in your newspaper, against a referendum are (1) that referenda are not part of our parliamentary system, and (2) that public opinion is uninformed and fickle. On the first point I should like to make it clear that I uphold absolutely Parliament's right to make decisions of even the greatest importance so long as these affect policy within the pre-defined structure of our parliamentary system. However, I challenge Parliament's right to radically alter this pre-defined structure, as is progressively the case with entry into the EEC.

Without first having direct recourse to the people. There are two reasons why it is inapplicable (a false precedent) to hold the referenda "are not part of our parliamentary system." (a) because our parliamentary system itself will be changed (into line with systems that do permit referenda) and (b) because there is no precedent to the Common Market question in modern parliamentary history. (I cannot see any but a most ironic connection between a decision to go to war and a decision to enter the Common Market.) I would therefore be prepared to challenge the legality of a decision taken by Parliament alone to join the EEC.

### Environment (1): save the lakes

Sir,—The Government decision to allow RTZ to prospect for metals in Snowdonia is clearly a step towards mining, whatever the accompanying disclaimers, and it is high time to take a clear look at the issues involved.

Reserves of metals are limited. If copper is worked in Snowdonia, some foreign exchange will be saved and some employment provided, although probably less than is claimed. After 20 years or so, the copper will have gone, and the need for more metal and more jobs will return. The original landscape, however, will not, in spite of RTZ's attempts to pass itself off as a firm of landscape gardeners with an incidental interest in mining. ("We are conservationists," we are also miners—Lord Byers).

Within less than two generations, it will be necessary to organise the world economy so that it does not depend on limited reserves of many materials, including copper, for long periods of time. We can choose whether to make the change voluntarily and soon, or have it forced upon us after we have ravaged the earth for the last traces of metals and polluted it with discarded wastes. Responsibility cannot be avoided by taking the path of least resistance to powerful interests, for this is in itself a choice.

The responsibility of the

Department of the Environment should be to stand for the interests of future generations against short term exploitation now. If it fails in this, it will prove itself no more than a useless anodyne for public uneasiness, and will appear only to be the landscaping of ever more motorways and conceal the piecemeal destruction of the natural environment beneath a veneer of respectability. — Yours faithfully,

John Darvell,  
Director,  
The Conservation Society,  
Walton-on-Thames,  
Surrey.

Sir,—Of course we must prospect for minerals in our National Parks: no responsible Government would allow large-scale mining operations to start without a proper survey first. As for spoiling these areas, surely a pound in our pocket now is better than saving them for future generations who, for all we know, might think us fools for our inactivity. Besides, if we do not act now we might leave some of these precious minerals for our grandchildren, or theirs, to make use of. If we really want to be known for all time as a greedy generation we must pull our socks up more. — Yours faithfully,

Kenneth Dent,  
White Lodge Orchard,  
Norley Road,  
Cuddington, Cheshire.

### Environment (2): roads to Toronto

Sir,—You report that traffic fumes are killing the flowers in the centre of Brighton. But how much nicer it would have been to have read that it was the cars that the parks department were going to ban.—Yours faithfully,

Jonathan Tyler,  
34 Constance Road,  
London, NW 3.

Sir,—You report that London Transport are to introduce on the spot fines for fare evasion. Before doing this should they not make it possible for their passengers to buy tickets quickly and easily? Why should we have to join long queues at booking offices? Why should we have to edge our way through crowds to the too-few and badly situated ticket machines before we can even ascertain the fare?

London Transport could have used decentralised ticket machines to improve their service. Instead it has got worse—machines now require exact fare instead of giving change, and at least in the stations I use, there are no

more of them, and booking offices are manned less than ever.—Yours faithfully,

90 High Street,  
Great Abington,  
Cambridge.

Sir,—Terence Bendixson, reporting Toronto's decision to halt urban motorway construction (Guardian, July 16) is not quite right on the alternatives. Toronto's superb public transport system is based on cheap hydro electric power; buses play only a minor part, and most passengers travel in electric subway trains, streamlined one-man electric trams, and a brand new fleet of Canadian-built trolleybuses. Buses may be cheaper in first cost, but whereas bus riding everywhere is declining, Toronto's electric vehicles attract more riders every year at the lowest city fares in North America. They would repay closer study.—Yours faithfully,

J. H. Price,  
Highland Road,  
London, SE 18.

testing at what I felt was Peter Jenkins's unjust attack of Lord Longford. I was too lazy to do so. Now I cannot resist congratulating him on his comments on Harold Wilson's speech at the Central Hall, which he called "a preposterous and snivelling speech." I heartily agree with him.

I am in favour of our entering the Common Market on the terms negotiated, but can respect those who are sincerely against. No one who heard extracts of Harold Wilson's speech can have given him any marks for sincerity. Does any one really believe that if Labour had secured the same terms they—and Harold Wilson—would have rejected them? Does he think we are idiots? I would go just a little further than the last two sentences of your excellent leading article: Labour will require a new leader before they are fit to govern again.—Yours faithfully,

Nether Rising,  
Storrs Park,  
Bowness-on-Windermere.

Sir,—Your leading article today sums up Harold Wilson's downfall. Additionally, one can only regret that Gaikick is not living at this hour.—Yours faithfully,

Bernard Lingwood,  
Brandon, Suffolk.

Sir,—Mr Peter Jenkins (Guardian, July 19) really should choose his words more carefully if he wishes to be taken seriously as a political commentator. I appreciate that "putting the boot in Harold" season is now with us once again, but to describe the Labour leader's performance on Saturday as a snivelling little speech is going a bit too far.

May I be allowed to place on record, as one of those who heard the speech from start to finish on BBC2, that it came across as an impressive, balanced and perfectly fair assessment of the terms that the Government have obtained—or, to be more precise, have failed to obtain—in the Common Market negotiations, and as able if rather tedious repudiation of the charges of inconsistency Mr Keith Harper's description of it as "skilful if overlong" is much nearer the mark than Mr Jenkins's shrill denunciations.—Yours faithfully,

Peter Rowland,  
Leyton, London, E10, 6EG.

opinion (in favour of the EEC in 1967 etc.) there are two points to be made. First, that the same criticism can be made of a general election; and secondly, the positive aspect of a referendum is that it forces government and opposition to educate the public as to the true nature of the issues involved. (It also involves the public to a greater extent in the politics of its own future.) There is only a danger of indoctrination when the opposition is silenced, and in that case, why bother with the needless hypocrisy of a referendum? Just declare martial law.—Yours sincerely,

Jonathan Harwood,  
St Annes,  
5, St Martin's Square,  
Chichester.

### Teaching practice

Sir,—The National Union of Students supported Gillian Ward's attempt to gain a rehearing of her case for two reasons. First, the expulsion resulted from a disciplinary procedure which, to quote Lord Denning, appeared to be a "hoax of holes." Secondly, expulsion seems an inappropriately severe penalty for a breach of residence regulations. Mrs Kirkpatrick's assertion that NUS support for the case said "in effect, that every student in every college of education and university hall of residence has the right to have a man or woman friend living 'on the strength'" is quite inaccurate.

On a separate issue Mrs Kirkpatrick asserts that "a teacher's private morals... are the concern of the parents of the children she is going to teach." She appears to object on principle to unmarried intending teachers living or sleeping together. Does she require that all unmarried entrants to the teaching profession be demonstrably chaste? Would she apply the same standards to men? Or was this student's crime to be found out?—Yours faithfully,

John Randall,  
Deputy President-elect,  
National Union of Students,  
3 Endsleigh Street,  
London, WC1H 0DU.

Sir,—May I, as one closely concerned with teacher-training for 30 years and an examiner both internal and external, reply to Mr Alan Simpson (Letter, July 16)—on the assumption that he is not the President of Vassar on holiday?

He fears that the recent Appeal Court judgment may result in candidates being banned for "personal activities." This of course will depend entirely on the nature of the activities. At none of the numerous examining boards I have attended has anyone ever proposed to ban a candidate for taking part in CND, anti-racial protests, or other socially beneficial or harmless activities; if we have at times been at fault, it is for reluctance to ban those prone to engage in anti-social pursuits; luckily most of these fall anyway—but not all.

On the other hand, I have not yet met a parent (though such may exist) who wants his child to be taught by a homosexual, a drug addict, a homosexual, a rapist, or a sufferer from G.P.I.

J. R. Morrison,  
Abbey Cottage,  
Coldingham,  
Berwickshire.

ARTHUR BATTY thinks British capital could be a force for change in South Africa, but it will have to be brought to it by its shareholders. JONATHAN STEELE charts the progress of a shareholder with a conscience.

## Fair shares

ARTHUR BATTY is an ordinary shareholder. He is not a campaigner. He likes to make the emphatically clear from the start. A man who has got up now at several annual meetings of companies with investments in South Africa, he knows well enough that he will try to type you in some special category, person who interrupts the convention: flow of a well-controlled AGM must be the supposition goes, almost by definition "unconventional."

Mr Batty is not. A part-time director of a small furnishing business himself he bought his shares first and then discovered what was happening with them afterwards. Admittedly he was never anxious to have holdings that were closely identified with South Africa (or with cigarettes). As a like ally-minded person, and someone whose next door good neighbours in the North London suburbia have a bumpy mixed marriage, Mr Batty was interested enough about race relations to make this mild stipulation. His brok suggested Barclays Bank and Rio Tinto-Zinc.

It was only with the campaign over the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique that he realised that Barclays subsidiary, Barclays Bank PLC, was planning a small part in helping to raise finance for the scheme. Even then, he was not over apartheid as such. "It was obvious that Rhodesia was going to benefit considerably from the construction of the dam, and the dam itself, it didn't seem patriotic at the time when we were trying to do something about Rhodesia."

### Unfriendly country

Also, he says, the scheme involves bringing over up to a million mainland Portuguese, who may not be too well informed, and who are being invited to an unfriendly tropical country where life could turn out unpleasantly for them. Mozambique is already in the forefront of the existing racial confrontation in Southern Africa.

Mr Batty's first chance to raise the general issue of South Africa came at Barclays' AGM last year. The company was seeking to amend its memorandum of association to allow for expansion into dealing with computers. Mr Batty asked whether the company would refrain from helping to support computer technology to totalitarian regimes, including Communist countries and South Africa. He has told the new draft memorandum could be amended. It had to be accepted or rejected in toto.

Arthur Batty moved on from there to Rio Tinto-Zinc, which as he says from the company reports was making some of its heftiest profits from the newly-opened Palabora coppermine in the Transvaal. When he raised the question of African workers' conditions at the RTZ annual meeting, the chair, also, Sir Val Duncan, gave no details but told him the atmosphere at the mine was very happy—so much so that every day some 500 Africans apply for work. To which Batty now responds with the question: "How secure is the atmosphere he for African workers who already have no legal trade unions and who know their job can be given to anyone of 500 would-be applicants outside?"

But his most vigorous objections so far have been on the question of Cape Asbestos which is 60 per cent owned by Charter Consolidated Ltd (incorporated in England). True to his claim of being a responsible shareholder, who hopes that other shareholders will also benefit from the information he obtains, he wrote a series of ultra-courteous letters to the chairman of the two concerns.

Could they let him have details of the number of workers laid off, contracting asbestosis, the number of deaths, and the amount of compensation. (Batty first came into contact with choking asbestos dust himself when he had some pieces sawn up for his garden. If that amount of dust, what does the factories and mines be like? Good questions. Back came the answer from Cape. An average of 50 black workers incapacitated weekly and a lump sum compensation of £30 to a family in case of death, calculated as a multiple of the monthly wage itself an astonishingly low £3,600.

Now Mr Batty is curious to know how easy it is for wives to prove they are dependants and so claim the compensation, small though it is. What is the dead miner's from Botswana, since many migrant workers come into the South African mines? Are they eligible for compensation too, or are they only confined to South Africa?

### Swaying opinions

But those questions will have to be tackled later. In the meantime Mr Batty is glad that his intervention at the AGM did, he thinks, genuinely disturb the consciences of some of his fellow shareholders. "Only one person called out 'No speeches.' I see that as a way of swaying people's opinions," Mr Batty says. He thinks British capital could be a force for change in South Africa, but it will have to be brought to it by its shareholders. "British companies shouldn't be afraid of the South African Government," he needs them as much as they need it.

He has seen quite a number of company chairmen in action now. Only on two or three seemed "slippery customers." He is quite happy to give the other the benefit of the doubt when it comes to their motives in operating in South Africa where black labour is so powerless. "I don't think one can know what people's motives are. One shouldn't underwrite another person's motives. Many of the men are sophisticated international people. They cannot be lied that one race is superior to another. They're just concerned to maintain the value of the share."

This means, Mr Batty thinks, that they are susceptible to pressure of kind he has in his small way tried to apply. But he believes that with pressure nothing will be done. "The quite happy to give the other the benefit of the doubt when it comes to their motives in operating in South Africa where black labour is so powerless. Many of the men are sophisticated international people. They cannot be lied that one race is superior to another. They're just concerned to maintain the value of the share."

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**NORTH VIETNAM's** bitter reaction to the news of Nixon's visit to China, published on Monday in the official party newspaper, brings to the surface a long-felt undercurrent of resentment, hitherto kept strictly off the record, at the eccentric behaviour of its major ally.

Ironically, it is the people of Vietnam, or the great majority of them who have withstood America's military might for so long, who can claim most of the credit for getting Nixon to Peking. They have forced him to seek compensation for his country's failure in Vietnam by pursuing a wider political solution in Asia with China's assistance. From Peking's point of view, the Vietnam war has brought about a new turning point in its relations with the United States.

But Hanoi's party paper, *Nhan Dan*, has made clear its fear that this process of "compromise" between big countries may lead to attempts "to make smaller countries bow to their arrangements." Hanoi warns that the Nixon doctrine is designed to divide the Socialist countries by winning over one section and pitting it against another in order to oppose the national liberation movement. China is not mentioned by name but the argument is clear enough. Vietnam, the editorial stresses, pursues an "independent and sovereign line and will fight on until complete victory."



## No joy in Hanoi

JOHN GITTINGS reports on North Vietnam's rebellious reaction to Big Power deals



After all the Vietnamese have already "defeated" several big imperialisms — an obvious reference to their historical struggles against imperial China as well as to their more recent victory over French colonialism. They will not be cowed by the "myth" of the strength of US imperialism.

Specifically, North Vietnam and the South Vietnamese Communists have two grounds for complaint. First, China's support for an international conference on Indo-China, recently voiced by Chou En-lai to the Australian Labour leader, Mr Whitlam, undercuts the Communists' insistence that a political settlement in Vietnam must be reached between the Vietnamese alone, and only after the Americans have fixed the date for their total withdrawal. As a maximum concession, the latest Communist seven-point plan allows for international guarantees after the settlement is reached. With long

memories of the carve up at Geneva in 1954 which left them stranded in an American-protected South Vietnam, the southern Communists have always been particularly opposed to any foreign interference in another settlement.

Second, China has handed Nixon devastating propaganda victory over his own domestic anti-war movement. Who will grudge now over the 100,000 refugees created by American bombing since the beginning of the war, and who will believe the anti-war argument that Nixon's programme of Vietnamisation is a fraud designed to perpetuate American control by indirect means, in the general euphoria of Nixon's China diplomacy?

The new seven-point peace plan may itself have been drawn up with a view to the Chinese, and it represents the outer limit to which the South Vietnamese Communists can go. Previously they ruled out accepting a

coalition government which included any element of the present "puppet" regime in Saigon. Now all that they ask for by name is the exclusion of President Thieu and his "bellicose group."

This plan may have represented in part an attempt to regain the diplomatic high ground which had been emptied by China's ping-pong initiative. But if so the Chinese have again upstaged the Vietnamese by inviting Mr Nixon.

Since the blossoming force of ping-pong diplomacy in April this year, the Vietnamese have been carefully non-committal about the whole business. The impression has been given that they have no idea of what the Chinese are up to. Not one word has been published in the Hanoi press on China's new diplomatic tack until Monday's editorial outburst in the *Nhan Dan*.

Looking back over the six years since Johnson escalated

the war in 1965, the Vietnamese have much to be grateful for to China, not least for its military aid (believed to total 50 per cent of their requirements in light weapons) and its generous economic aid (much of which is described as "non-refundable" in other words gratis). The stationing by China of 20,000 Army engineers close to the border with North Vietnam also helps to warn off the Americans from cutting the supply routes along which aid from the Soviet Union as well as China flowed.

Uncertainty as to the exact intentions of a nuclear-armed China must also have helped to deter the US from any wider adventures. Early on in the war Washington felt obliged to explain to Peking that it had no intention of destroying the territorial integrity of North Vietnam, while China indicated that such an attempt would bring her into the war.

But the Vietnamese have

also had to put up with a lot from China. At the height of the cultural revolution, they had to accept Peking's claims that the people of Vietnam were inspired by Chairman Mao. They have since had to swallow a good deal of pompously worded and patronising advice from China that they should "persist in protracted war" and "struggle to the end," as if the Chinese suspected their rating on the people's war.

Early peace moves by Hanoi to the attempt to stop the American bombing were criticised by implication in the Chinese press. The Vietnamese success in bringing about the Paris peace talks was never publicly acknowledged by Peking, which has coolly ignored the whole negotiating process since it began two and a half years ago. Hanoi's problem has been compounded by the need, until now scrupulously observed, to demonstrate its gratitude in strictly equal measure to both China and the Soviet Union — and the latter has been as awkward an ally as the former.

North Vietnam may now hope that China will take the hint expressed in the *Nhan Dan* editorial, and consider the dangers of what is known in the jargon as "bignation chauvinism." If Peking sets a just settlement in Vietnam above its other priorities (such as American recognition and entry to the UN), it could still utilise Nixon's urgent need for a diplomatic success in Asia to ease him out of Vietnam.

PETER JENKINS

## Moment of Roy's truth



SUDDENLY there are ominous signs of war within the Labour Party. The controversy has escalated sharply. What everybody hoped would not happen, and what everybody was supposed to be trying to prevent from happening, is now beginning to happen.

A confrontation between Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr Harold Wilson is developing. It will lead eventually, although not yet, to a leadership struggle. Meanwhile, Mr Jenkins will have to fight for his life as deputy leader of the party. But Mr Wilson is already fighting for his political life.

Last night he made a renewed plea for party unity but made no disguise of whom he held chiefly responsible for rocking the boat. It was a broadside against the European camp which could be read as a personal attack on Mr Jenkins.

By near universal account, Mr Jenkins's speech at the Party meeting on Monday night was quite superb. The applause seemed as though it would never end. According to two old hands at party meetings there had been nothing like it since 1945. It won converts to the European side. But it also caused anger among the Common Market's opponents and doubts even among a few of Mr Jenkins's friends as to whether he might not have overplayed his hand.

The chief complaint against the speech was that it was simply too good. There was supposed to be a tacit agreement among the party leaders to keep the temperature down; Mr Jenkins's speech raised the temperature sharply and seemed designed to do so. The result is that all bets are off: the anti-marketisers will now hunt Mr Jenkins to the kill if they can. They will organise to vote him out of the shadow cabinet. Mr Jenkins, for his part, intends to stand and fight for his deputy leadership when the party elections are called in November. He has no intention whatsoever of standing against Mr Wilson for the leadership.

The speech on Monday could not have been intended to be a challenge to Mr Wilson's leadership, although that is how it may have seemed to some. How could Mr Jenkins mount a challenge when he is the vulnerable leader of a minority within the party?

But the speech could not avoid being a challenge to Mr Wilson's version of the facts as given at the Special Labour Party Conference on Saturday.

Mr Jenkins had been given no fore notice on Saturday that Mr Wilson intended to mount a frontal attack on the terms of Common Market entry and repudiate the Labour Government's and his own commitment to Europe. Mr Wilson was given no warning that he would be devastatingly refuted in the presence of the whole party on Monday night. For that was not the intention of Mr Jenkins's speech it was certainly the effect.

The contrast between the two speeches, it is said, was almost unbearable. Many of Mr Wilson's sympathisers knew that he had turned in a shabby unconvincing performance on Saturday, but it was too painful to see his nose being rubbed in it by point. Mr Jenkins said: "I have seen no alternative but to seek to destroy Mr Wilson's position. After all, Mr Wilson plans at the meeting of the Party Executive next week to argue that his position should become the party's. What else was Mr Jenkins to do — refrain from speaking at all or pretend to what he did not believe? The trouble with Mr Jenkins is that he is an honest politician."

What was apparently so devastating was the contrast in styles. Mr Jenkins spoke with fierce conviction; Mr Wilson had wrigled and glossed. A majority of the Labour Party may have profoundly disagreed with what Mr Jenkins said, but virtually nobody could believe what Mr Wilson had said.

Mr Jenkins gave it as his honest judgment that a Labour Cabinet under Mr Wilson would have accepted the Common Market terms. Saturday's conference and Monday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party may turn out to have been one of those moments in politics when something quite suddenly happens to change things. Mr Jenkins was seen rising to his full stature. Mr Wilson by contrast appeared a diminished figure. Two utterly contrasting styles of leadership were on show. It was a moment at which the cry might have gone up, from some in horror and some in joy, and however premature: "The king is dead, long live the king."

## MISCELLANY

### Germaine point

WOMEN'S LIB, yes. Workers' solidarity, maybe. The *Sunday Times* is having union trouble over the featured recruitment of Germaine Greer to write a fortnightly column in the "Look" pages. The National Union of Journalists has threatened to black her copy (first column this week), on the grounds that she is not a member, and that journalists made redundant by the merger of the "Mail" and "Sketch" are still out of work.

Harold Evans, the "Sunday Times" editor, says that the author of the "Female Unrunch" is a member of the "Institute of Journalists." The house agreement allows him to employ specialist or celebrity writers, working on contract for more than 10 weeks a year, provided they belong to either the union or the institute. There is said to be no comparison with "Institute of Journalists" or "Sketch" is still out of work.

The NUJ is challenging Germaine's membership of the institute. She is said to have been proposed for membership by Harold Evans himself and Denis Healey (yes, Denis Healey). The union argues that she has never earned a living as a journalist, but in her explanation form "writer, press, and lecturer." The 10 sides are meeting again day.

AFTER Tony Barber's non-dogmatic telecast on Monday night, Thames television put a cord reading: "Tomorrow a reply by the Rt Hon. Roy Jenkins, MP. Perhaps you know something."

### fer care

ACMILLAN has just received the manuscript of a book by Zhores Medvedev, the Soviet biochemist whose outspoken "Medvedev papers" comes out at the end of the month.

The first book comprises 60 pages of complaints about a bureaucratic restrictions at present contact between Russian and Western scientists, and are holding back Russian science. For the me complaints, Medvedev is sent to a mental hospital a year for "medical examination." Only the united of Soviet scientists of intellectuals persuaded a Kremlin to release him. The new book, which Macmillan will publish in November under the title "A Testimony of Madness," is written by Zhores and his other Roy. It describes Zhores's experiences in the spirit and his brother's mission to get him out of the Soviet Union, and still consider themselves rational and patriotic Communists.

### o cover

ALTHOUGH the three people responsible for the leak of government documents about a lamented Vehicle and General Insurance Company are not to be prosecuted, their involvement is likely to be an expensive experience.

Rose Norgan, the Department of Trade and Industry's copier, and her son, who shared a barrister for seven days of the hearing, Ian Gordon, the insurance broker who told V & G about the documents, was separately represented. By the time officers' fees are added and such incidental items as £5 for the tribunal transcripts, the bill for each set of lawyers is likely to be about £1,000. There is no legal aid for representative cases. When it is all over, in about

three months, Mr Justice James has the power to recommend that all or part of the fees of various parties should be met by the Exchequer, but since the Norgans and Alan Gordon initiated their involvement only after the tribunal began, their hopes cannot be high.

They can be thankful, though, that the chairman gave their barristers permission to withdraw from the remainder of proceedings, which will deal with Civil Service responsibility towards V & G.

### Big red book

LAURENCE THOMPSON's vintage *News Chronicle* man is being commissioned by Victor Gollancz to write what they both hope will be the definitive history of the Labour Party. It will run to 200,000 words, a big book these days by all but Wilsonian standards.

The current competition comes from Henry Felling's "Short History of the Labour Party" and Francis Williams's "Fifty Years' March." Thompson has already covered some of the ground. He wrote a biography of Robert Blair, editor of the first and famous "Clarion," as long ago as 1940. Last month he published a study of the ILP pioneers John and Katherine Bruce Glasier.

His magnum opus will have the advantage of going right up to the end of the Wilson Government. Delivery date: two years hence.

### Escapade

"THE PRISONER is celebrating his release in public house. He is as well as can be expected, though he unfortunately lost a band during his escape." The prisoner (code name "Ivor Scaped") is a life-sized, grey-uniformed dummy, liberated from a cell in the "People in Prison" exhibition at Waterloo Station.

He was snatched on Monday, under cover of smoke bomb, from the care of two real-life prison officers, who were there to guard Ivor and



to tell an admiring public about the glories of the modern prison service. He cost the Home Office £80.

The communiqué — with picture — was issued yesterday by an anonymous band, presenting themselves as "Radical Attack on Prisons." No, nothing so cissy as "Radical Alternative to Prison," said the man on Miscellaneous's telephone. "We did it," he added, "out of solidarity with Ian Purdy, Jack Prescott, and all our brothers in jail."

If the authorities had the cheek to replace the dummy, said our friendly caller, they would lift the new prisoner, too. The Home Office didn't think it would bother.

● ANOTHER BULLET for Roy Jenkins. If he wants any more pot shots at our kith and kin beyond the seas. During the whole 11 months of Geoffrey Rippon's Common Market negotiations, the Australian High Commissioner in London, Alexander Downer, only once saw the Minister for Europe for consultations.

YOU couldn't buy a Rolls-Royce for £5 down with the repayments spread over 50 years in Islington yesterday in spite of Mr Barber's tax concessions. It isn't that sort of place. But at least it seems that colour sets, that sure indicator of incipient prosperity, will find their way into more homes as a result of the mini-Budget.

If you're looking for High Street reaction to the Government's refashioning package, Islington is quirky even by London standards.

A cardboard cut-out of Harry Wirth flanked by "no-deposit" posters had not been pasted up overnight by the quick-of-the-mark management of Civic, one of a chain of 450 stores run by the American Fifth-Cleveland organisation. The no-deposit facilities have in fact been in operation for about nine months.

The firm, like several others, offers these facilities under a personal loans scheme started to get round the old deposits requirement. There are few cash sales, and customers are encouraged to take out a personal loan. The rub is that interest rates are

## Symbols boom

John Cunningham on High Street credit

about 18.5 per cent compared with 12.5 per cent for borrowing through a regular hire-purchase finance company.

Most of Civic's profit is made on the loan rather than on the cash price of any article. They, and others who operate similar facilities, will now presumably have to bring down their rates because all their competitors can, thanks to Mr Barber, also waive the deposit.

The actual repayments will come down marginally. On a set costing £288, these will probably be £250 instead of £260 a week. It's not saying that is likely to stampede the industrious poor or the idle rich into the shops, but at least it creates an atmosphere of euphoric buying. And who knows, Mr Barber may be remembered as the Chancellor who gave colour TV its status symbol.

Right now, it still has its value as a symbol. At Bookers in Upper Street, they sell three or four colour sets a

week, again under a personal loans scheme; here also the length of repayments is a maximum of three years, and this is not likely to be extended. The tax reduction will probably cut the price of a set by about £10, but the real effect of the colour boom will be in rentals.

There is no reason, in theory, why colour sets now cannot be rented without a deposit. In worn-out Upper Street, where gaudy facades brighten up derelict facades, there was no indication yesterday that this would happen. Rental firms may still ask for about three or four months' rental which will mean an initial payment of around £30. Behind the beaming faces of its salesmen, the commercial establishment knows the limits of the risks it wants to take.

And there is caution—even disbelief—once you penetrate the bland assurances of the furniture salesman, standing among acres of uncut

moquette and louvered wardrobe doors. Islington's first misunderstanding was, according to the furniture man, that 28 per cent had been knocked off all goods. This mistaken notion he managed to correct without losing too many potential customers.

The actual saving will be about 3.5 to 4 per cent, and you need an awful lot of spirit to make that sound worth having. The furniture man is sure there will be a boom, by Saturday at least. But the deluge of consumer spending won't last; people will take on more commitments than they can afford; the balance of payments will slide; the Government will realise how silly it has been. And the credit restrictions will be slapped back on. In six months, or at the outside, eight.

The acute though gloomy preception must have seeped through to the midweek shoppers. The only store with a queue outside was Dr Scholl's Foot Clinic, which offers a free service to attract patients for its recalcitrant feet. Mr Mini-Budget or no mini-Budget, Islington is putting its feet forward—painfully.

## Drawing the snipers' fire

Simon Winchester on violence in Ulster

THE GEOGRAPHY of violence in Ulster has a certain sameness down the years. A newly published history of the province, which the Stormont Government has bravely pushed out to mark, but neither to celebrate nor to commemorate, the fiftieth anniversary of the Northern Ireland State, has a portfolio of hazy prints which appear arrestingly familiar: a rioting crowd lurking in the shadow of a fruit store at the corner of North Street and Upper Library Street (now the site of Unity Flats); in 1921, armoured cars holding up the traffic in the Royal Avenue of 1922; a customs post at Strabane blown to pieces by a bomb placed in 1937.

And as with violence, so with politics. Now that the trauma of that massive and enforced shift to the Left is past, and now that the Reform Programme is in its final stages, the Unionists and Nationalists, or whatever they are now called, are back to that drear process of political reaction and counter-reaction, all centring on the ultimate argument, the constitution, that has made political debates in Stormont for 50 years so profoundly boring, and so tediously similar.

The political chemistry of Northern Ireland is such that a good dose of street violence is essential to get the normal reactions working properly. It had such a dose in the days before Mr Chichester-Clark was forced to leave, housed by the banner-waving loyalists in his own party who were the natural product of this same reaction. And in normal circumstances one might well have expected the same to have happened to Mr Faulkner. The IRA is in a jubilant mood, no matter its two casualties: the Government and the army both have expected the same to happen after the other, and the Belfast and Derry streets grow daily less secure.

Mr Faulkner may be getting off without a biding, but Mr John Taylor, his 33-year-old Minister of State in the Home Affairs Ministry, is not. Day after day, we read of demands for Mr Taylor's resignation, apocalyptic calls for apologies, denunciations of his utterances.

Only yesterday, after a particularly bold extract from an interview had been played over the BBC's World This Week, in which Mr Taylor was heard to suggest that more terrorists needed to be shot, and that he might well resign if policy did not become firmer, the Opposi-

tion led on him like a ton of Tyrone peat. Mr Austin Currie, who with Mr Taylor was once a half of the well-liked and resilient focus of the 1965 Stormont, called for his instant dismissal and a public repudiation of an inferred policy which, he said, would lead to civil war.

Mr Taylor was not welcomed by the Opposition, nor even by the centre, when he was given cabinet status, and Ministerial salary on the resignation of Sir Robert Porter last August. "His elevation is a coming home present for both Mr Paisley and a serious piece of appeasement to Mr Craig and the rest of the lunatic fringe," the Alliance Party, less discreet than now, said when the news was announced.

Mr Faulkner, though, seems far from displeased at the performance of this young Orangeman (with Currie the youngest MP in the House, until John Laird's election last year). He may still harbour a suspicion that Taylor voted for Mr Craig, and against him, at the voting for the premiership in March. But he did, after all, work against O'Neill in the forum of that infamous Portadown Parliament.

But he seems to have found in Mr Taylor something neither of his predecessors was able to find: someone who is both a resilient focus for Opposition attack and, what is more important to a Prime Minister, a spokesman for government Loyalism who lacks the formal shackles with which a Minister, beholden to Westminster, is inconvenienced. He has, in short, a parliamentary weapon with which to quieten his own right wing, a force that is regarded as being in the long run, immensely more destructive than "the rebels."

"John Taylor is anything but a bully boy," one senior staff man at Stormont said yesterday. "The attacks on him can nearly all be traced back to Austin Currie, and most seem to be the results of a personal vendetta these two have against each other. John Taylor is misquoted more often than anyone on the staff here, and the BBC delights in taking his words out of context to give the impression he is running against the tide of Government policy."

But those of us who have seen him work here are continually impressed by his solid, reasonable manner. He is not an intellectual — who is, anyway, in the Ulster government? But he is far from being the Ogre the Opposition makes him out to be.

## Sony sets for swinging golfers

There are moments when it's nice to have the best of both worlds, and even the most avid golfer may be none too keen to miss seeing the winner of the 3,300 England v Western Mongolia... or yet another "lift-off." Thanks to Sony ingeniously all is well, for our budding Arnold P. need only hitchhike a little 9" portable TV to the golf trolley and then tune in when the fancy takes him.

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# Market banks on a third Bovril bid

By STEWART FLEMING

A bid battle is brewing for control of food manufacturing group Bovril. Yesterday Rowntree Mackintosh, chocolates and sweets group, announced a £10.8 million counter-bid which has the full backing of the board.

Cavenham Foods sparked off the auction with a millions offer in June. Mr L. J. Ross, Cavenham's chief director, remarked the firm was "considerable rival offer."

control to the Rowntree bid, and "strongly recommend the offer."

After from the increased value of the bid the Rowntree offer has distinct attractions to Bovril. It has been agreed that not only will Bovril "retain its separate identity" but it will actually be enlarged to include the grocery division of Rowntree Mackintosh, a move which suggests that the Rowntree board has greater faith in the managerial abilities of Bovril than the stock market.

Mr Barron was adamant that Rowntree has studied Bovril closely and is remarked on the energy with which Bovril has developed its Ambrosia foods and catering divisions.

So far the advantages of the offer to Rowntree are concerned, Mr Barron emphasised the value of the Bovril brand-names which Rowntree could develop overseas, the fit between Bovril's milk business and Rowntree's chocolate manufacturing, and the greater strength of the combined organisations in marketing.

He thought, too, that there will be savings on distribution and advertising.

The terms of the bid are six ordinary shares of Rowntree plus £36.25 of 8 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock plus £22.5 of 10½ per cent unsecured loan stock for every 25 Bovril shares.

Bovril's shareholders may be a little reluctant to join up with a firm 40 per cent of whose equity is controlled by trustees who have already frustrated one bid for Rowntree.

Cavenham, however, is controlled, through a French-based holding company by Mr Goldsmith and his fellow directors.

With Bovril on co-operation the grocery field follows Bovril was anxious to its independence.

discussions were getting re-united the Cavenham was unveiled. It is a re-union of Bovril's reluctance to up with Cavenham that subsequent four weeks been able to agree terms sum the 8 per cent of equity which directors' courtship

courtship of Rowntree Bovril has been a prolonged and might never have consummated without the intervention of Cavenham's Mr Goldsmith.

Mr Barron had been looking at as a possible takeover since last year. In it bought 8.2 per cent of Bovril equity from the M unit trust group.

West German Cabinet discuss possible legislation would force German banks borrowing abroad cash deposits at the bank on their foreign

authoritative sources decision is not expected he Cabinet meeting. The wider framework of proposed legislation will be by the Cabinet, and a is not scheduled before, according to currentables.

after the Cabinet adopts revised draft legislation, likely to take another two months before the legislation on it.

legislation seeks to pre-empt corporate borrowing, or at least, to make it more expensive. Details are not known. The percentage of the that corporations must at the Bundesbank as a minimum reserve "are known and likely to be intensive Cabinet discussions.

What the council is in effect

## BRITISH ANZANI

Results for the year ended 31st March, 1971

Issued Share Capital £560,000

	1971	1970
Profit before tax	£306,437	£306,306
Profit after tax	£191,082	£175,575
Carried forward	£155,251	£133,781
Unaudited total dividend	11%	11%

Highlights from the annual report

- PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT AN EXPANDING ACTIVITY
- A FURTHER 150,000 SQ. FT. BUILT AND LET LAST YEAR
- FREEHOLDS PROFESSIONALLY VALUED AT £3.46M
- CONFIDENCE IN MEDIUM AND LONG TERM GROWTH

G. FAULL, Chairman.

The British Anzani Engineering Company Limited, Aylesford, Kent

# Chemical reaction to 5pc curb

By PETER RODGERS

The 5 per cent ceiling on price rises campaigned for by the Confederation of British Industry is likely to prove a problem for the chemical industry, which has been banking on steady price increases over the next year.

The big chemical companies are expected to sign the agreement, but some will use the inevitable raw material price increases. The industry has said repeatedly this year that without price increases investment would suffer.

However, Shell Met, BP and BP Chemicals International say they will abide by the terms of the agreement.

At the turn of the year the price of many petrochemical products began to rise in real terms after a long period of stability or decrease.

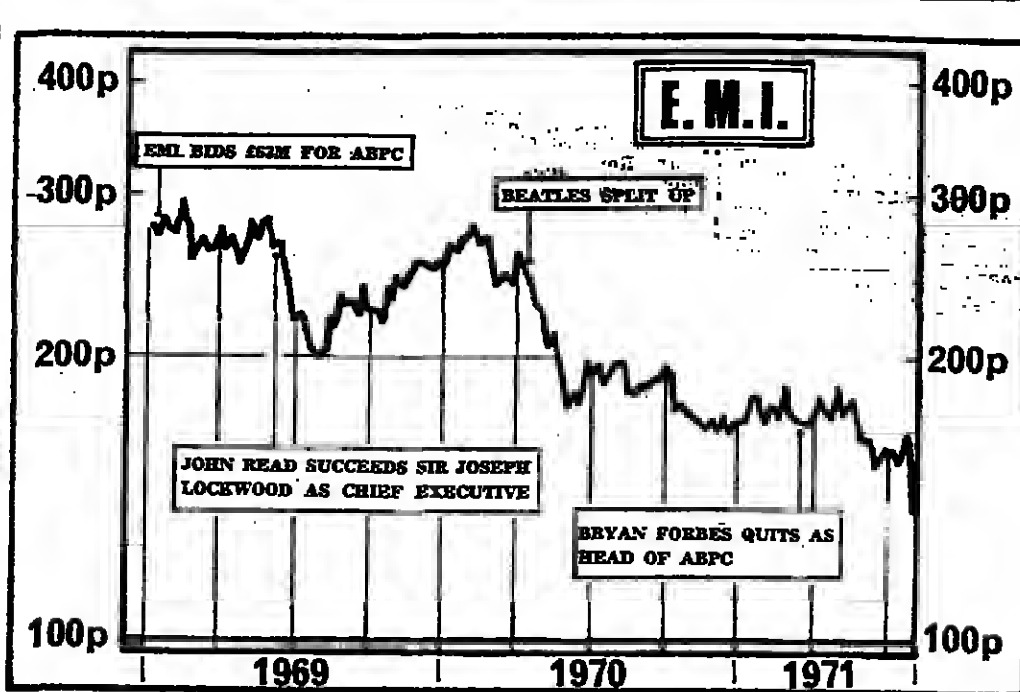
With the effects of higher oil prices negotiated this spring now filtering through into petrochemicals, the industry-wide pressure to push up price levels is growing. According to "European Chemical News" increases of at least 10 per cent must be expected throughout Europe in petrochemicals, plastics and fibres.

The oil price increases were higher than expected, and they came at a time when economies of scale and from new technology were, for the first time in at least two decades, being outstripped by inflation. Company chairmen have repeatedly said that prices must be raised to cope with the situation.

If German, French and Italian companies manage to get prices up as they have threatened almost to a man then the British industry — suffering much the same cost increases — will be under great pressure to follow suit.

Competition in many chemicals is international and price indices and list prices often mean little.

Capital costs of chemical plant have shot up in Britain and Europe in the past year, adding to the problem of raw material price increases. Last year's plant inflation will begin to show in next year's prices.



# Capitol's £6M loss slashes price of EMI shares

By ANDREW DAVENPORT

EMI will be forced to cut its dividend and group profits have almost certainly fallen by more than 50 per cent for the year ended June because of a dramatic reversal in the fortunes of Capitol Industries, EMI's US gramophone record subsidiary.

The company announced yesterday that, based on preliminary unaudited figures, Capitol had made a pre-tax loss of £6 millions, against profits of £7.6 millions for 1969-70.

In a brief statement the EMI board said "the current year's profit available for EMI ordinary shareholders will be insufficient to cover the payment of a dividend at last year's level—17½ per cent. It is the present intention of the EMI board to limit the dividend payment to profits earned in the year."

Though there have been warnings that Capitol was in trouble, the market was staggered by the extent, and the shares collapsed to 127½—their lowest for four years.

EMI makes and distributes the Beatles' records, and one major reason for Capitol's £6 millions loss was the break-up of the group in April last year.

Besides making a trading loss in its final quarter Capitol has had to make substantial write-offs on pop star contracts, and

for its record-retailing business, Merco.

When pop artists are signed by a record company they are paid a fee for their contract. If their records prove unsuccessful these fees have to be written off profits. Obviously Capitol had many unsuccessful pop artists on their books.

Capitol sales fell 20 per cent to £60 millions in the year which indicates the extent to which the record business has been hit by the US recession.

Capitol operates on a sale-or-exchange basis, so retailers can exchange records which do not sell. As a result Capitol has had to write off big stocks of old records.

EMI in London do not hesitate to say that there have also been a great number of management problems in the US and nearly all the group's top management over there have resigned or been sacked over last year.

Mr John Read, chief executive of EMI, stressed yesterday that, apart from Capitol, 1970-71 had proved to be "a satisfactory year" and profits particularly abroad had shown substantial improvement.

Box office takings and the

recent resignation of Bryan Forbes does not exactly augur well for the film-making side and trading conditions in the UK have not been helpful to the group's electronics business.

Assuming profits before tax and interest of the UK and overseas subsidiaries — excluding Capitol — increase by around 13 per cent to £19 millions, pre-tax profits of the whole group could fall from £21 millions to £5.9 millions.

This implies earnings per share of around 7p, against 12.6p, and a prospective price-earnings ratio of just under 20.

## "Economist" changes

Mr Ian C. Trafford has been appointed as managing director of the "Economist" newspaper and chairman of the "Economist" Intelligence Unit and Ryder Street Properties.

Mr Roland Bird, who has resigned as managing director, will in future be finance director of the "Economist" deputy chairman of "Economist" Intelligence Unit and a director of Ryder Street Properties.

# Watney still ready to fight for Truman

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Predictably, Truman Hanbury Buxton, has recommended that shareholders accept the £4.5 millions takeover offer from Grand Metropolitan Hotels. Yet it is still little more than the beginning of the end of the Truman affair. Watney Mann is not conceding defeat and a further desperate bid for success is a strong possibility.

Truman, having gathered all Grand Metropolitan and Watney Mann secrets regarding the immediate profit outlook and intentions for Truman, did not even bother to say yesterday why GM had been preferred.

On commercial grounds there is little between the two offers as the question of redundancies has taken priority. The recommendation was unanimous, which means that the 8 per cent or so of Truman's equity which is held by the board and families will go to GM.

GM thus has the support of some 26 per cent of Truman's equity—7 per cent is held in its own name and the 11 per cent stake of Whitbread which has been pledged to GM in order to block Watney's attempt to increase its competitive position in the South-east.

Watney, which like GM was still buying stock in yesterday's thin Truman market, also has around 26 per cent of Truman. Having gone this far, it is understood that Watney will continue to bid for Truman stock until GM's offer document comes out.

Divesting itself of such a large holding is already a major headache for Watney so a few more thousand shares will not make much difference.

Sensing defeat, Watney yesterday rushed in with a revised offer (its third) for Truman but the board said no. As the offer was conditional on

board acceptance, the terms will not be made public. It is thought, however, that it was worth only marginally more than its existing offer.

Watney's official reaction to the Truman decision was a brief note saying that directors were "considering the options open to them." The company wants Truman badly and in attempting to find an offer which will appeal to Truman's dwindling band of uncommitted shareholders on commercial grounds, it is probable that the question of more shares in International Distillers and Vintners is high on the list of alternatives.

GM, meanwhile, made public its forecast while Watney was content to say that its offer would entail negligible dilution if any should be successful.

GM's forecast is a pre-tax figure of £19 millions against last year's £13.7 millions. This is not enough to prevent dilution, though there is no accurate assessment of what the shortfall will be.

As required, GM has adjusted its offer to allow for purchases of Truman above its stated offer price. The new terms are six GM shares plus £3.50 nominal of 10 per cent convertible loan stock and £12.85 cash for every 10 Truman shares.

## More obstacles on business courses

One big business school which has taken to heart the CBI's criticisms of the way the schools are run is Cranfield, which announced the shape of its new courses yesterday. It has decided to give its graduates more specific knowledge in one field so that they will be in a position to return with an expertise that is immediately useful to the companies sending them. It also hopes to expand its links with industry.

At the moment most people there do a three-month course on solving a particular problem, drawing up recommendations at the end of the period, but Cranfield has found that even with 70 students it was often difficult to find enough projects or to follow them through with enough supervision.

Now the school plans to take 120 people on business graduate courses and is aiming to cut the numbers involved in problem solving while making the problems more real. The top 20 per cent who go on the course will actually get their hands dirty by going beyond the recommendation stage to the

unfettered and justifiable confidence" when Mr Davis spoke in his annual report to shareholders only in March.

Leisure activities, and film production, distribution, studios and laboratories were two divisions which managed to come on a par with a year ago, but Rank Precision Industries made a £739,000 loss, the radio and television side had a fire in its "Rank Arena" offshoot, where a loss of £249,000 was made: hotels were adversely affected by the postal strike, and audio visual has not shown the anticipated improvement.

The net result is that group pre-tax profits are up by only 10 per cent at £18.63 millions, nothing to write home about for a group valued on a historic price-earnings multiple of 40.

Rank, of course, has excused. The Chancellor admitted that the economy has been sluggish, and in addition the power-growth last December and the postal strike, which, though lasting only six weeks, affected business for some 13 weeks because of its after-effects, were other adverse factors.

True all these factors should have been known at the time of the annual report, but perhaps they took time to work their way through. Certainly the up-turn now seen in the major world economies is going to take time to work through to profits because of the long production cycle.

The best Mr Davis can promise is "some improvement" in non-Xerox profits. Naturally Rank Xerox will continue its substantial growth in profits. Even here, however, there are worries. The previous three report stages have shown a progressive slowing down in the growth rate from 46 per cent, through 38½ per cent to 32.3 per cent, and now a further slip.

This is not to denigrate the performance on the Xerox side in absolute terms: merely to put the earnings multiple in perspective. The 50p slide in the price of the "A" shares over the past week was well judged, and there could be further to go.

## RANK ORGANISATION Confidence misplaced

THE CONFIDENCE of Mr John Davis, chairman and chief executive of Rank Organisation, that both the Xerox and other

## The pound

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.25-2.30. Intervention dollar 22½ per cent (previous 22½ per cent).

FOREIGN RATES

Amsterdam 2½ to 1½ premium.

Brussels 1½ to 1½ premium.

Copenhagen 1 to 1½ premium.

Frankfurt 1 to 1½ premium.

Geneva 1 to 1½ premium.

London 1 to 1½ premium.

Paris 1 to 1½ premium.

Rome 1 to 1½ premium.

Stockholm 1 to 1½ premium.

Vienna 1 to 1½ premium.

Zurich 1 to 1½ premium.

## Lankro Chemicals Limited

ECCLES - MANCHESTER - M30 0BH  
Telephone: 061-789 5311 - Telex 667725

Manufacturers of Industrial and Speciality Chemicals

## The year in brief

Results	1971	1970
Turnover	£'000	£'000
Profit before tax	15,305	11,986
Profit after tax	845	752
Net investment	505	410
	6,425	3,330

## Statistics per share

	p.	p. (adjusted)
Attributable net assets	85	82½
Turnover	348	272
Profit before tax	19	17
Profit after tax	11½	9½
Dividend	5	4½
Dividend cover	2.3x	2.0x

The 1971 results reflect for the first time the increased turnover arising from the acquisition of Burts & Hervey Ltd. and Arkwright Chemicals Ltd. These companies have also made a modest contribution to Group profits.

Copies of the Reports and Accounts for 1970-71 are available on request from The Secretary at the above address.



## Lords' ruling in £200,000 claim

The House of Lords yesterday upheld a High Court order under which electronics expert Dr John Charles Simmonds is to receive share estimated to be worth £200,000 and £300,000 in Controls and Communications Ltd.

The Law lords agreed with Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Pennycuik and the Court of Appeal that Dr Simmonds, of Walkwood Lodge, Walkwood Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, was entitled to specific performance of an agreement he made 11 years ago with the company's chairman, Mr Daniel Prens.

They dismissed an appeal by Mr Prens, of Mount Street, London, against the lower-court decision.

Lord Wilberforce said that Dr Simmonds's claim was that under the agreement he was entitled to acquire from Mr Prens, for £6,000 a 4 per cent interest in the ordinary capital of the company, controlled by Mr Prens and formerly called Radio and Television Trust Ltd.

### No argument

At the time of the trial, February 1969, the shares were worth about £200,000.

Mr Prens disputed the claim on the ground that a necessary condition set by the agreement had not been satisfied because less than £300,000 profits available for dividend on the ordinary stock of R.T.T. over the relevant period had been earned. Dr Simmonds maintained that the condition had been fulfilled.

The dispute had been about the definition of profits of R.T.T. available for dividend on its ordinary stock. If that meant the separate profits of R.T.T. alone the amount over the period fell just short of the target—by less than £10,000. If it meant the consolidated profits of the group consisting of R.T.T. and subsidiaries the amount was largely exceeded.

"The small margin of deficiency, though capable of arousing sympathy for Dr Simmonds, is not an argument for one or the other side," said Lord Wilberforce. "A similar situation might arise on either interpretation and is inherent in the nature of 'target agreements'."

Lord Wilberforce rejected Mr Prens's construction and accepted that of Dr Simmonds.

## Part-time mogul faces up to the quarrelling red Fox

By Peter Hillmore

WILLIAM T. GOSSETT didn't call me "bud" once, never thrust a cigar between my outstretched teeth, and didn't have any starlets around to pour out the drinks. Which is a little disappointing seeing as he is a real live movie mogul. He is the new chairman of Twentieth Century-Fox, and he took over from the legendary Darryl F. Zanuck.

Mr Zanuck is the kind of man who builds legends, and his successor might at least offer you something more glamorous than tea.

Mr Gossett, however, is one of the new breed of film company chairmen who never want to sit in the director's chair. When they shout "cut" they only mean that the film is costing too much. He is a lawyer by profession, and is in London for the conference of the American Bar Association, of which he is a former president.

He took time off from the conference for a short sales interview, and to explain how he has great faith in the future of Fox, in spite of the small matter of its \$114-million loss in the past two years, and to soothe over the dramatic scenario which led to sundry resignations and attempts by dissident shareholders to take over the company.

Twentieth Century-Fox has thrived to "The Sound of Music," the second most profitable film ever made. But no sound that came out of the company has ever been as thrilling as the noise over the recent boardroom row when father Darryl Zanuck ousted son Richard as Fox's president, and then got moved out himself. Zanuck junior claimed that Zanuck senior was making bad films just to get his girl friends into films.

Zanuck went over to rival Warner brothers, and senior rode off into the sunset, in a new role as "chairman emeritus," whatever that means. This in-fighting didn't please some shareholders, and the Twentieth Century-Fox Stockholders Protective Committee was set up. Mr Gossett describes the committee, whose supporters included the president of Max Factor, as "opportunists who wanted to take over control of the company."

Throughout all these confrontations, Mr Gossett remained quietly in the background, but he was very much in the forefront of the struggle. His appointment as Fox chairman is essentially a recognition of the fact that, for the past two

years, he has been probably the most influential figure behind the scenes at the film company.

It was Gossett who headed the executive committee that reported to the Fox board that management changes were needed, with the result that Zanuck junior and a senior vice-president resigned. He was also one of Fox's chief strategists in the noisy proxy fight, and it was his suggestion to appoint a financier as Fox's new president.

Gossett is very diffident about his success. He sees himself as an elder statesman to the company, which he joined as a director in 1969 (on the invitation of Darryl Zanuck). He is a partner in a prestigious Detroit firm of lawyers (with a name like Dykema, Gossett, Spencer, Goodnow and Trigg, it must be prestigious).

He regards his chairmanship of Fox as "a part-time job," and will not receive a salary for it—instead his lawyers, practice will receive a fee for the amount of time he spends on the Fox job. "Our rates are between 50-100 dollars an hour," he said, and he expects to spend up to a half of his time with Fox.

He will give up the chairman-

ship when he finds "a man who can provide creative talent for the corporation." The man will have a difficult time, as the company's most recent ventures into creativity have not been too profitable—"Tora, Tora, Tora" (\$23 millions) and "Hello Dolly" (\$23 millions) and the "Great White Hope" (\$15 millions) have still to make money.

The new man will have to serve both God and Mammon. Gossett believes that Fox needs very strict financial control taking precedent over creative judgment. "Too many film people have been able to control finance," he said darkly, "and pictures will have to be approved by the board." (He then made a fashionable reference to obscenity, and that sort of thing, by saying that there were some films Fox would not make.)

Whatever Fox needs, it certainly needs something. Shareholders are still dissident, and no management worth its salaries (and at Fox, Richard Zanuck's salary was \$350,000 a year) can explain losses away yet again. Gossett, however, has plenty of practice at turning a company round. He joined Ford in 1946 when it was losing \$50 millions a year, and left it 15 years later when it was making \$40 millions a month. What a way to go.



William T. Gossett

## Half of Rolls 'victims' jobless

By GEOFFREY WHITEL Northern Labour Correspondent

A survey of 250 of the technicians and supervisory workers who lost their job the wave of Rolls-Royce redundancies earlier this year showed that half of them failed to find new work.

The survey was conducted two months after the reduction, among members of Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs by Mrs Dorothy Wedderburn, reader in industrial sociology at Imperial College, London. The ASTMS members were among 4,000 white-collar redundancies which affected workers, mainly in Derby, Scotland, because of the RB crisis.

Mrs Wedderburn, among her preliminary findings, said the numbers of out work revealed "a tremendous wastage of skill"; and union's general secretary, Clive Jenkins, pointed out for the first time since the skilled men were not absorbed by the labour market.

Not only half of the workers surveyed failed to find new work, but 60 per cent of those who had found employment had been forced to take jobs at lower pay than had been used to, said Wedderburn. Where they had been working as foremen, technical assistants, scientists at graduate level, they had accepted jobs as workers, lorry drivers, drivers, insurance agents, ice-cream salesmen. The reduction in earnings of as much as £700 a year.

Mrs Wedderburn emphasised that the men concerned were not old, neither had they dilatory about seeking work. Some of them had been prepared to sell their homes and move—half those surveyed were now occupiers, but this proved difficult. Ten per cent of those who did find new work, however, had moved house.

The redundant workers have been critical of the Government's employment service and had the feeling—she said—that there was a lack of co-operation in dealing with such a situation, and a lack of personal attention.

Mr Jenkins said the seriousness of the position is apparent when it was recalled that the Government's guarantee on the RB-211 might come to an end. "If this happens, it will create a situation I find hard to contemplate."

There was, in fact, no effort in a second survey, carried out by the union about employment prospects in Midlands, where 32 companies have already declared redundancies. The union estimates that in the next year about 10 of the main companies in Midlands will cut their labour forces.

Mr Jenkins said that ASTMS was asking the Government to agree to take responsibility for workers' wages as a firm went bankrupt. It also urged special treatment for workers over the age of 40 who were made redundant, for improvements in the funding services provided by Department of Employment.

### £8M order

An order said to be worth £8 millions has been placed by the Bangor Shipping Co. with Newcastle, with the Hunter for a 100,000-ton cargo carrier.

The vessel is for delivery 1974. Diesel engines giving speed of 15½ knots will be supplied by Harland and Wolff, Belfast.

## Manchester at air crossroads

Income from Manchester Airport, the largest provincial airport in Britain, is now £2.5 millions a year and is increasing rapidly. Postwar investment in the enterprise has amounted to about £9 millions, and development plans already on paper will cost between £22 millions and £24 millions at present prices.

It is against this financial background and its political setting that any attempts to restrict the airport's growth, or close it altogether on environmental grounds, have to be judged.

Pressure groups of residents frequently protest at the increase in noise and object particularly to the recent decision to permit 4,000 night jet flights next summer. Cheshire and Gatley council, much of

whose area lies directly under the flight path, is asking the Secretary for the Environment, Mr Walker, for talks about "unrestricted growth," drawing attention to the proposal to build a second runway.

There have been clashes of interest between the airport's owners, Manchester Corporation, and other authorities and individuals, but so far they have not led to direct confrontations. Plans for a £5 millions general hospital near the airport have been abandoned on the advice of the Secretary for Health and Social Security, Sir Keith Joseph.

Faced with steadily-mounting opposition to noise, the city corporation now has a parliamentary bill going through the committee stages which will enable it to make grants for the soundproofing of houses,

## ADM beat prospectus forecast

BOTH THE profits and dividends of ADM Business Systems are better than expected when the shares were marketed early in December.

A final of 27½ per cent brings the total dividend for 1970-1 to 42½ per cent, against the prospectus forecast of 40 per cent in the p. aspects. Pre-tax profit of £251,680, compares with a forecast of £220,000 and the £169,729 earned in 1969-70.

The current year has got off to a good start with higher sales than in the comparable period. Though some divisions have been affected by the slow-down in capital investment, the directors see no reason why sales and profits should not exceed those for the past year.

## Taylor Woodrow boom

Taylor Woodrow, the building and civil engineering contractors, seems to be heading for a record year. Trading profit shot up by some £1.1 million to £3.93 millions in the six months to June 30.

Net profit after depreciation, tax and minority interests, almost doubled from £743,000 to £1.45 million. Announcing an unchanged interim dividend of 1.875p per share, the directors emphasised that protracted settlements of several contract accounts made a large contribution to the first half profits increase.

Mr Frank Taylor, the chairman, reported last month that completed work on hand at £150 millions was £19 millions higher than at the same time in 1970.

### Textured Jersey tops forecast

Textured Jersey, which went public in the autumn, has beaten its profits forecasts by a wide margin. A 73 per cent jump to £3.07 millions in sales has produced a pre-tax profit of £352,230 for the year to April 30, against the £220,000 anticipated by the prospectus and the £165,000 made in 1969-70.

A final of 20 per cent makes the forecast total of 32½ per cent, but there is to be a one-for-two scrip issue and the board intend to maintain the current dividend for 1972 on the increased capital. This suggests that shareholders can look forward to an effective increase of 73 points in their dividend next time.

### Hongkong bank paying more

The interim dividend of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been raised from the equivalent of 10.9p to 12p on the capital increased by a one-for-ten scrip issue. The board expects to pay a final of 23p making 35p per share in 1971, against the equivalent of 31.8p.

In a comment on prospects the directors report that although interest margins on the funds kept in the main financial centres have been reduced, business throughout the group has continued to expand satisfactorily. Results for the first six months of the current year should be similar to the same period last year.

### 10 point rise by Geers Gross

Geers Gross, the advertising agency which has given a good account of itself since being made public in November, 1969, is raising its interim dividend by 10 points to 30 per cent. The

## Strike hits Parkside

Allegations that a union official was suspended after management representatives were sequestered in a small room at the rear of a canteen stage, during a meeting, have led to a strike by 600 draughtsmen at the Rolls-Royce Parkside (Coventry) factory.

The strikers are members of the Draughtsmen and Allied Technicians Association and they are demanding the unconditional reinstatement of their office committee chairman, Mr Dick Jones, before returning to work. The dispute could bring the factory to a halt in a day or two because the joint shop stewards committee, representing the 6,000 production men, yesterday pledged a withdrawal of labour if the suspension were not lifted soon.

Mr Jones, a known militant, played a leading role in a 12-week-long dispute at the factory last year, and he is currently heading negotiations for a substantial wage rise.

### larger payment is backed by an increase from £26,591 to £104,582 in the pre-tax profit for the nine months to June 30.

The current accounting period is to be extended to 15 months ending December 31, and the group will trade on an annual basis thereafter. Meantime, while the results to date show an improvement over the corresponding period, they reflect the difficulties in the advertising sector caused by the economic situation.

### Scrip boost for McKay Secs

McKay Securities is paying a final dividend of 5 per cent making an unchanged total of 10 per cent for 1970-1, but shareholders are being encouraged by a one-for-three scrip issue in cash shares. They will be entitled to receive scrip issues annually of a value equal to the gross dividend payable on the same number of ordinary shares. The board intends to maintain the current 10 per cent dividend on the increased capital. Pre-tax profit for 1970-1 has increased from £122,475 to £132,384.

### Allnatt pay out up to 15 pc

The dividend of Allnatt London Properties is being raised by one point, a final of 10 per cent making 15 per cent for 1970-1.

Pre-tax profit has increased from £1,243,265 to £1,306,153 and after providing £374,625 (£444,412) for tax, the net profit has improved from £798,353 to £931,528.

### Allied Textile setback

In spite of a first half profits slump, the interim dividend of Allied Textile is being held at 7 per cent and the board forecasts an unchanged final of 18 per cent.

Turnover slipped by 7.3 per cent to £5.76 millions in the six months to March 31 and the

### pre-tax profit tumbled from £472,000 to £218,000—a setback which reflects the "marked deterioration" in trading conditions mentioned in the chairman's 1970 report.

The outlook appears brighter, however. General trading conditions in home and export markets has "improved considerably" in recent weeks and order books for most companies in the group are said to be "most encouraging."

### UGI earnings on upward path

"A considerable improvement in the earnings per share" from the current year's operations is forecast by Colonel G. W. Raby, chairman of United Gas Industries, in the group's latest report and accounts.

He believes that all the major problems and difficulties which beset the group in 1970-1 have been overcome and that benefits should start to emerge from the coordination of traditional skills of the original gas industry companies with those engaged in the wider product and customer fields of Berry Magicoal and British Thermostat.

Reorganisation will continue at least until 1973, he explains, but there should be a major reduction in overheads.

### Allied Colloids keeps growing

Allied Colloids, the Bradford-based industrial chemical concern, continues to prosper and so do shareholders. Their dividend for 1970-1 is being raised by five points to 30 per cent from sharply higher profits and a one-for-five scrip issue is in the pipeline.

Pre-tax profit of the group, which has made excellent progress since being made public in 1966, leaped by 41 per cent from £460,000 to £650,000 in 1970-1. There has been a slowing down in growth since the board reported a 51 per cent first half increase, but the larger dividend is covered more than three times.

# PILKINGTON

## Points from a review by the Chairman, Lord Pilkington

### Results after tax £400,000 up on prospectus forecast

Home trading profits better than expected; licence revenue unexpectedly buoyant; overseas subsidiaries on target; associated companies below expectations. Capital expenditure close to prospectus forecast.

### Earnings bolstered by float glass royalties

Royalties of great value, but main business is manufacturing and selling glass. No cause to be satisfied until making better trading profit.

### New wages structure and simplified negotiating machinery

Results should be studied in light of £5 million cost of first major strike in 100 years.

Following strike, opportunity seized to overhaul wages structure and negotiating machinery. Staff unionisation being encouraged, more recognition of foreman's unions.

### Strikes in motoring industry

Results affected by Canadian General Motors and Ford U.K. strikes.

### Company has a number of strengths

World technological leadership—float process is currently outstanding example. Geographical spread of manufacturing plant—plan to establish float plants in Australia, South Africa, and Argentina.

### Three important developments

Triplex developing improved safety glass. Timing good for TV glassware as colour TV industry reaching mass production.

Wrexham plant for Fibreglass reinforcements in production early next year. If successful, probably further large capital expenditure in a few years.

### Capital expenditure of Group about £20 million a year

Hope to meet most expenditure from own resources. Likely to fund some existing short term debt in 1971.

### Prospects—Improvements should be broadly based

This year started much better than last one. Low U.K. growth rate gives little scope for large increases in sales. More growth overseas. A better year expected with biggest improvement from Canada.

### Welcome entry to Common Market

Size of modern glass production unit is such that a market smaller than the Common Market would not give sufficient scope for economies.

### Board changes

Mr R. S. Roberson, Mr. L. N. Wall, Mr. John Leighton-Boyce appointed to board. Mr. J. B. Watt, Lord Cozens-Hardy, Mr. Alan Hudson Davies retired.

### Shareholders—A further source of strength

Strengths are technological leadership, geographical diversity, and manpower—especially management. If we can deserve the loyalty and understanding of shareholders this will be a further source of strength.

### Summary of Group results

	1971	1970
	£000	£000
Sales, profits and dividends		
Sales to outside customers	123,180	116,894
Group profit before taxation	13,940	18,625
(including financing income and technical fees of £6,623,000; 1970 £6,822,000)		
Group profit for year after taxation and after deducting minority shareholders' interests	6,340	7,222
Exceptional items	547	—
	6,887	7,222
Dividends to shareholders of Pilkington Brothers Limited	4,300	3,483
Profit retained in the business	2,587	3,739
Assets employed		
Assets employed before deducting bank overdrafts	174,322	147,896
Ratios		
Trading profit before taxation to sales	4.8%	6.9%
Profit before taxation and interest to assets employed	9.0%	11.8%
Earnings after taxation per ordinary share (before exceptional items)	10.6p	13.2p
Gross dividends per ordinary share	7.5p	6.0p

Full text circulated with Report and Accounts. Copies of these documents available from Registrar, Pilkington Brothers Limited, Prescott Road, St. Helens, Lancashire.

Annual General Meeting at Theatre Royal, Corporation Street, St. Helens, Friday, 13 August 1971 at 14.30.

PILKINGTON BROTHERS LIMITED, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE

## Edgar Allen & Co Limited

Manufacturers of a wide range of Engineering Products, Tool & Special Steels, Steel Castings & Forgings

## Further year of excellent progress

The 72nd Annual General Meeting of Edgar Allen & Co. Limited will be held in Sheffield on 12th August, 1971.

The following is a précis of the Statement by Mr. F. A. Ross, FCA, the Chairman, followed by extracts from the Report and Accounts to 31st April, 1971.

### TRADING RESULTS

The interim announcement made last December indicated that a profit before tax of about £1 million was probable. I am pleased to report that overall the momentum of our various businesses was fully maintained throughout the second half of the year, so that a profit before tax and before exceptional items of £1,147,368 has been achieved. The treatment of the exceptional items has been fully explained in the accounts, but I should observe in relation to the Rolls-Royce RB-211 engine being discontinued. In the event of this engine programme being reactivated during the current year we should expect credits to accrue on the amounts now written off.

Most of our Rolls-Royce debts were covered by home trade credit insurance up to the limit allowed by the insurers; such insurance is standard practice throughout the Group.

Good progress was maintained by all the Engineering companies although there were signs in the last few months of the year that demand loads were slackening.

The Steel, Foundry and Forging companies had a consistently heavy demand for their products throughout the year.

### CAPITAL SPENDING

Capital spending totalled £504,000 (1970—£572,000; 1969—£460,000). We place great

importance on the re-equipment of our companies with modern plant, as the best investment for the future. It will be noted that capital commitments authorised and contracted for totalled £348,000 at 31st April, 1971.

### THE CURRENT YEAR

The tide of industrial events at the commencement of the current year was not inspiring to say the least but, even so, the Group results for the first two months' trading show an improvement over the previous year. Having said this, it must be reported that the order book at 31st May, 1971 was £5.4 million compared with £6.2 million twelve months previously.

However the growth of the Group over the last few years has been consistent and sustained, and we now look for some measure of relief in the economy at an early date; given this there is no reason why the results for the current year should not match or improve on those for the year ended 31st April, 1971.

	1971	1970	1969
Turnover	12,319	10,431	8,815
Profits	1,147	760	542
GROUP EARNINGS	623	371	308
Exceptional items	—	—	—
after tax	89	46	59
Dividend	276	196	161
	(12p)	(8½p)	(7p)
PROFIT RETAINED	258	129	88
Earnings per share	27p	16p	13p
Return on capital employed	14.5%	11.0%	8.4%











## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### UNIVERSITIES

#### UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC SCIENCE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

#### UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, KUMASI DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

#### LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Applications are invited for the Home Base Post of Lecturer in Telecommunications. This post is based in the University of Strathclyde but the successful candidate will be expected to spend a substantial proportion of his time teaching and conducting research in the Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana. Appointment is for five years in the first instance, but there may be an opportunity for the successful candidate to transfer to a permanent post in the University of Strathclyde at the end of this period. It is expected that the successful candidate will be able to teach telecommunications at undergraduate and postgraduate level and will have teaching or lecturing experience and preferably some industrial experience.

Travelling expenses of the lecturer and his family will be met and accommodation while in Ghana will be provided by the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi.

Salary scale: Lecturer—£1,491-£3,417 per annum; Senior Lecturer—£3,561-£4,401, with F.S.S.C. benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (quoting 44/71) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, George Street, Glasgow, C.I., with whom applications should be lodged by 7th August, 1971.

#### University of Bradford SENIOR SECRETARY OF THE STUDENTS' UNION

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Students' Union and will have a wide range of administrative and financial responsibilities. The post is full-time and requires a person with a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the Students' Union and its activities and to be able to work with the Students' Union Committee and the University authorities. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP.

#### University of Cape Town CHAIR OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of English Language and Literature. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of ten years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of English. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Cape, South Africa.

#### sea College of Science and Technology (University of London)

RESEARCH FELLOW is required to carry out research in the field of marine geology. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Marine Geology. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, sea College of Science and Technology, London.

#### University of Durham Department of Sociology and Social Administration

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Sociology. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Sociology. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Durham, Durham, Co. Durham, England.

#### University of Sydney POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Fellow. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Postdoctoral Research. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

#### University College of North Wales, Bangor LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Economics. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College of North Wales, Bangor, North Wales, UK.

#### University of Manchester S.E.C. POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Chemistry. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Chemistry. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK.

#### University of Wales University College of Swansea

#### RESEARCH STUDENT

B.P. Chemicals International Ltd. will support a research student in the Department of Chemistry at the University of Wales, Swansea. The student will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Chemistry. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Wales, Swansea, Swansea, UK.

#### THE OPEN UNIVERSITY Administrative Assistants

#### ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Applications are invited for the post of Administrative Assistant. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Academic Administration. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, The Open University, Milton Keynes, UK.

#### University of Surrey DEPARTMENT OF METALLURGY AND MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY

#### Research Studentship

Applications are invited for the post of Research Student. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Metallurgy and Materials Technology. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Surrey, Surrey, UK.

#### University of Manchester Department of Psychiatry

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Psychiatry. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Psychiatry. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK.

#### University of Manchester RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Research Student in Pharmaceutical Microbiology. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Pharmaceutical Microbiology. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK.

#### University of Oxford UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the post of University Lecturer in Geography. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Geography. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK.

#### University of St Andrews DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Economics. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, UK.

#### University of Sydney POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Fellow. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Postdoctoral Research. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

#### University College of North Wales, Bangor LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Economics. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College of North Wales, Bangor, North Wales, UK.

#### University of Manchester S.E.C. POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Chemistry. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the University authorities and the Department of Chemistry. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK.

## ACCOUNTANT

Applications are invited from qualified accountants for an appointment in the company's cost accounting department. The appointment will be for a recently qualified accountant with some years' experience in industrial cost accounting, an interest in management accounting, and the potential to take advantage of the career opportunities in the Financial and Commercial Division.

The Clayton Aniline Company Limited is jointly owned by CIBA-GEIGY (UK) Limited and SANDOZ Limited, and is one of the country's leading manufacturers of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Terms and conditions are excellent and the salary offered will be in line with the best industrial practices. Applications should be addressed to: The Personnel Manager, Clayton Aniline Company Limited, Clayton, Manchester M11 4AP.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

#### Booth Hall and Monsall Hospital Management Committee

#### BOOTH HALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Applications are invited for the post of Medical Officer. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Hospital Management Committee and the Department of Medicine. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Booth Hall and Monsall Hospital, Manchester, UK.

#### SOCIAL WORKER DINGLETON HOSPITAL

Applications are invited for the post of Social Worker. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Hospital Management Committee and the Department of Social Work. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Dingleton Hospital, Newcastle, UK.

## POLYTECHNICS

### BRISTOL POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

#### Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER GRADE II IN THE SOCIAL WORK TRAINING SECTION

The person appointed will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Department of Economics and Social Science. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Bristol Polytechnic, Bristol, UK.

#### Manchester Polytechnic PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Principal Lecturer in Psychology. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Department of Psychology. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Manchester Polytechnic, Manchester, UK.

## SITUATIONS

### ENGINEERS

#### GEAR CUTTING SPECIALISTS

A company located in the West Midlands, manufacturing gears and gear-boxes require an experienced man to take charge of a gear cutting section. He must be thoroughly conversant with all types of gear cutting and familiar with the theoretical and practical aspects of gear cutting. A first-class opportunity exists for a man of real technical ability who is not afraid of hard work and responsibility. The salary and fringe benefits offered will be very attractive. Writing full details of secondary and technical education and career to date to:

Address VP 10 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

## OFFICE STAFF

RAIN, GAVES, BURROUGHS & CO. LTD. require a young man, preferably under 25, with experience of office work, to join their team. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Office Staff. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Rain, Gaves, Burroughs & Co. Ltd., London, UK.

## GENERAL

TRANSLATIONS: A capable ADJUTANT is required by the West Midlands Police to translate from French to English. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Police. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, West Midlands Police, Birmingham, UK.

## PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

### CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Chartered Accountant. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Chartered Accountants. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Chartered Accountants, London, UK.

## CATERING AND HOTEL STAFF

Applications are invited for the post of Catering and Hotel Staff. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Catering and Hotel Staff. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Catering and Hotel Staff, London, UK.

## HORNER

Applications are invited for the post of Horner. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Horner. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Horner, London, UK.

## NATIONAL STANDARDS COMMISSION OF AUSTRALIA

### APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Executive Officer will be the chief officer of the Commission who will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Commission and will have a wide range of administrative and financial responsibilities. The post is full-time and requires a person with a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the Commission and its activities and to be able to work with the Commission authorities and the Department of Standards. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, National Standards Commission of Australia, Canberra, Australia.

## Industrial Relations

£2,500-£3,500 per annum  
London Transport employs roughly 50,000 staff in bus and rail operations, engineering, workshop, and other activities. We are looking for a senior assistant for the Industrial Relations Department whose main work will be to negotiate and administer collective agreements and to help in implementing these changes. The job calls for:

A keen interest in industrial relations and a desire to promote good relations in a large public organisation. A knowledge of industrial relations including a broad understanding of relevant legislation. This knowledge should preferably have been acquired through practical experience in a similar post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Industrial Relations Department. The salary scale is £2,500-£3,500 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, London Transport, London, UK.

## London Transport

### Get value for your 'A' Levels as an Executive Officer

There are opportunities for men and women in the new Administration Group whose members are employed in most Government Departments. There are also a few Grade 9 Officer posts in the Diplomatic Service and some vacancies for Departmental Executive Officers who will be employed on more specialised work for which professional training is given. Career choice is wide, and future prospects extremely good.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should be aged at least 17; and under 19 on 1st September, 1971, with CE passes in English Language and four other subjects, including two 'A' level obtained in one examination, or an acceptable equivalent or higher qualification.

For Diplomatic Service posts 'A' level passes must include one language other than English. Candidates who have taken examinations this summer may apply.

STARTING SALARY: £800 at age 18 or under, £870 at 19 rising to £2,000. Salaries are higher in London and for some Departmental Grades. Five-day week in general. Non-contributory pension.

Full details and application forms to be returned by 18th August, 1971 can be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, Alencorn Link, Basingstoke, Hants. Please quote E/532/82.

## SITUATIONS

### SOCIAL SERVICES

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY  
A DAY CENTRE SUPERVISOR is required for the Occupational Therapy Department. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Occupational Therapy Department. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, London Borough of Camden, London, UK.

### TECHNICIANS

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC  
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES  
LABORATORY TECHNICIAN  
(Plant Physiology)  
A Laboratory Technician is required for the Plant Physiology Department. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Plant Physiology Department. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, City of London Polytechnic, London, UK.

### ANIMAL TECHNICIAN (Graded Storekeeper II)

A Technician with experience in animal husbandry is required for the Animal Husbandry Department. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Animal Husbandry Department. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Animal Husbandry Department, London, UK.

### MOBILE ASSISTANT HOUSEMOTHER

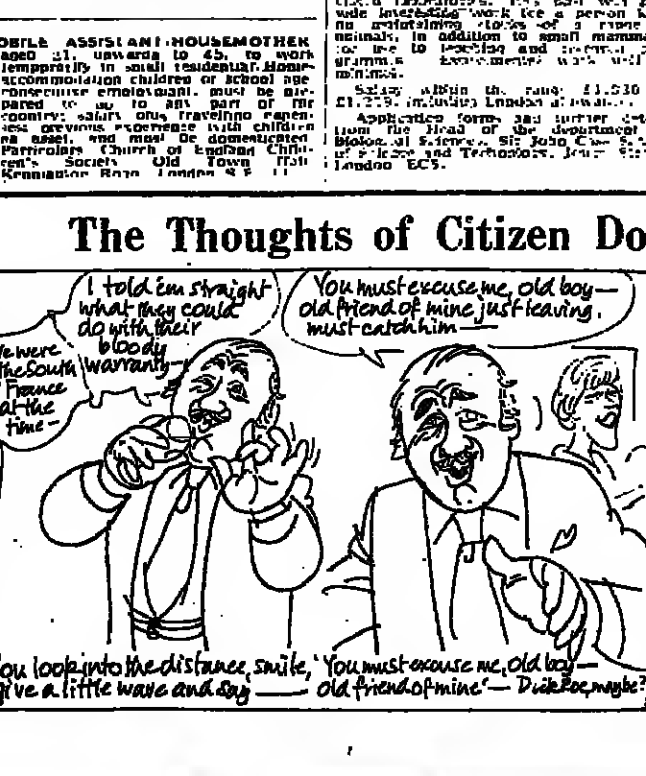
Applications are invited for the post of Mobile Assistant Housemother. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be able to work with the Mobile Assistant Housemother. The salary scale is £2,100-£2,800 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Mobile Assistant Housemother, London, UK.

## QUICK CROSSWORD No. 459

ACROSS  
6. With easier stages ahead 14.  
8. Indisposed (6).  
9. Statement of facts (6).  
10. Scaused (7).  
11. In premier place (5).  
12. New (7).  
13. Accord (13).  
14. Down  
1. Matter under discussion 13, 2.  
2. Go back (8).  
3. Kind of chess (7).  
4. Dread (14).  
5. Force (6).  
7. Gog? (9, 3).  
12. Tormenting (7).  
14. Plant of strong taste and smell (6).  
15. Hefty book (14).

Solution No. 458  
Across: 1. Idle; 3. Passover; 5. Dove; 9. Starved; 13. The; 18. Sugar; 17. For; 18. True; 20. From; 21. Reville; 23. Avon; 24. Bunker; 25. Bray.  
Down: 1. Indicate; 2. Levator; 4. Art; 5. Strongroom; 6. Ogle; 7. Dodo; 10. Tea service; 12. Vague; 13. Revolver; 14. Commonly; 18. Grub; 20. Oven; 22. Lie.

## The Thoughts of Citizen Doe





● **CATERICK:** A low draw is best over five and seven furlongs. Edward Hyde, Willie McCaskill and Brian Connor are the leading jockeys in action and Denys Smith is the trainer to follow. -He won the 4.0 last year and saddles individual this time. Sam Hall attempts the double with Precious (4.30) after scoring with Girlama last term.

# Lanark

[illegible]

3 15—HEATY HANOICAP; 3-4 (68 seconds)  
1 101-013111 Milda's Hurricane  
5 1 41 101-01223 Pass the Bottle (D) W.L.  
4 1 61 101-02040 Innocent Al (O)  
7 1 51 50-70922 Into Battle H. W.  
8 1 21 01-01 Lata 1061 W.L.  
9 1 51 00-00000 Fly Bush 7-8  
10 1 51 00-00000 Badly Forward; 7-8 Lata's Hum  
11 1 51 00-00000 Santa, 4 Lata, 6 Macneil Al, 8 Lata  
12 1 51 00-00000 701's Milda's Hurricane  
13 1 51 00-00000 Bottle 7-8

3 45—CRADOCK HANOICAP; 12m  
1 1 21 01-013223 Royal Recorder W  
2 1 11 23-54000 Eastren (WF) Ar  
3 1 11 01-02040 Sweden R. Jarvis Al  
4 1 11 01-02040 Sweden R. Jarvis Al  
5 1 11 01-02040 Sweden R. Jarvis Al  
6 1 11 01-02040 Sweden R. Jarvis Al  
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12 1 11 01-02040 Sweden R. Jarvis Al  
13 1 11 01-02040 Sweden R. Jarvis Al

TOP FORM TIPS: Royal Recorder R

1	(1)	0-00	Collectors Choice
2	(3)	000-003	SI Caballo W. M.
5	(3)	0-332	Sailor Hat IBF1
12	(5)		Benny Miss House

10-11 24-30000 Placid of Salt B.  
 12 11 24-30000 Placid of Salt B.  
 13 16 0-014 The Shute Curlew  
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## A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person, likely a man, wearing a plaid shirt. The person is bent over, with their head down and arms extended forward, possibly holding a long object like a golf club. The image is heavily stylized with high contrast, making the details appear grainy and abstract. The background is dark, and the lighting highlights the texture of the shirt and the contours of the body.

# Youth may yet challenge

The English Championship pursued a peaceful course at Burnham and Barrow with scarcely an untoward or

[illegible]

In the meantime Steel, after making a nonsense of the second, had played solidly in beating Braddon in the battle of Den-

He brought together the only players from that club the night before the game. "I realized that the punch marks did not conform to the restrictions imposed by a change of rule in 1854. This was brought to my attention, and so checks with Union before his match, which he won 7 and 6, he told me that the decision was reversed by the President."

\* Denotes seeded player

**SECOND ROUND.** — \*O. M. Marsh  
(Southport) and Almsdale beat R. W.  
Carroll (Milton Post) 3 and 4; M. H.  
Chandl- (Rogent Park) bt C. A.  
Strange (St George's Hill) 1 and  
2; J. S. Goss (Gerrard) bt R. V.  
Braddon (Donham) 3 and 2; M. R.  
Foster (Wes Buxton) bt C. O. Seale  
Woodin (Pinner Hills) 2 and  
1; Blackwell bt G. Bull  
cliffe 3 and 2; M. R.  
Mooney bt T. Sherlock (S  
ton Park) 5 and 4.

[illegible]

ATHLETICS

## Bedford tells it as it

**Bedford tells it as it**

Dave Bedford talked yesterday about the way he plans to break the world 5,000 metres record at Crystal Palace on Saturday when he runs in the AAA championships.

Recalling that he ran the distance in a British record time of 13min. 24sec. in wintry conditions in Edinburgh last year, he said: "If the weather is good I will go for the record. My feel are all right after my run in Rome, where I broke the UK 10,000 metres record and if I can hear the timekeepers

**will be**

**By JOHN RODDA**

calling out the laps I'll get it. I don't know what I'll run the first lap in but I'll do 63 seconds for the first three, 64 seconds for four, 65 seconds for five and 61 (or was it 51) for the last lap."

This does not quite add up to 5,000 metres but Bedford's calculations will be all right no matter what he does, his British rivals. Bedford took a long hard look at the rest of the

entry and really could one.

Bedford appeared at conference in London to announce the chance he was part of a venture, a new image meeting to go with venue. Athletics, like other sports, is worried by dwindling physical and getting: for its meetings year Tom McNab, one national coaches, took publicity. So instead of feeling off a fact and thick praise is (there is not one this year as Bedford and talk of

كتاب من الأصول







By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Leader comment. page 10

Labour peers claim they have achieved some important changes. The terms on which the agency shop, which is

### By our own Reporter

said it was "easily assembled." The weights and measures officials decided to give the paintball parts a routine test for lead and found that several of the

jar of acid to give his wife and Merrilees a fright. Merrilees tried to knock the jar from his hand and it spilled over the three of them.

By Norman Shrapnel

shout. They all knew what spheres those were, and Mr. Jenkins knew better than to drink out of that friendly cup. He needed no tributes from Mr. Heath, and bluntly told him so. Nor could he return the compliment, since he had no admiration at all for the integrity the Prime Minister had brought to the handling of the economy. Who but Mr. Heath, and a few sinister gentlemen of his court, could

Great fun, but it all seemed a bit hard on Mr. Barber, who was supposed to be the star of the evening and had himself made a placatory speech.

"The past year," Mr. Jenkins declaimed with fervor, "Lord Olivier could hardly have bettered, 'has been one of wasted opportunity on an almost unprecedented scale."

Debate, page 12

By JOHN WINDSOR

"We feel that this is a live issue at the present time. People may think there are clear answers, but we know there are not."

Study of suicides, page

**By our own Reporter**

Mr Wilson's solicitors were called in the day after the programme was transmitted. The spokesman said Mr Wilson would reply to the BBC after his solicitors had heard from

**STOP PRESS**

**By our own Reporter**

would mean that a customer could have a set for a first payment of about £30. Several

ular cuts came at the luxury end of the market. A London department store, Debenhams and Freebody, is taking £71 off pastel pink coat which costs

ports of more than 1,000, and

## Tough on Sark

in gaol. The States of Guernsey has already given its approval of the increases.

**AROUND BRITAIN** **AROUND THE WORLD**

[illegible]

Channel Islands, SW England  
Wales and Monmouthshire: Beccom  
cloudy, perhaps some rain later.  
S. Bait becoming moderate.  
lamp. 20C (68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake Ols  
Isle of Man, N Ireland, SW Scot  
Glasgow area, Coni Nighland: M  
dec. bright patches

## STOP PRESS

7111A.

Age Group	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Unknown (%)
18-24	100	45	55	100
25-34	100	55	45	100
35-44	100	45	55	100
45-54	100	35	65	100
55-64	100	25	75	100
65+	100	15	85	100

Teignmouth...	9.3	—	23	71	Sunny
Torquay.....	10.0	—	22	72	Sunny
Falmouth.....	4.9	—	20	68	Sunny
Penzance.....	6.1	—	21	69	Sunny
Jorrey.....	14.2	—	21	70	Sunny
0uernsey.....	14.3	—	30	62	Sunny
<b>WEST COAST</b>					
Gloucester.....	7.6	—	23	10	55

Douglas.....	7.6	.01	18	65	Sunny
Morecambe..	11.5	.03	19	67	Sunny
Blackpool...	10.3	—	17	63	Sunny
Southport....	12.5	—	17	62	Sunny
Prestatyn....	9.8	—	18	64	Sunny
Colwyn Bay..	11.3	—	18	65	Sunny
Llandudno...	11.8	—	18	65	Sunny

Noon-July 21

**MOON RISES ... 8 36 a.m.**  
**MOON SETS ... 8 55 p.m.**  
**MOON: New, July 23**

**SATELLITE PREDICTIONS**  
Two figures give in order: time and  
visibility; where rising: maximum eleva-  
tion and direction of drift.

Agona: (July 22) 1.40-1.41 NB  
SNE EWE. and 3.14-3.19 NNW trNW

Garmey	F	17	65	Toronto	C	33
Malajski	F	17	63	Tunja	C	31
Imshrek	C	18	64	Valencia	C	29
Invernizzi	C	18	64	Venice	C	19
Istaitieh	F	25	77	Vienna	F	21
Jarney	F	20	68	Warsaw	F	23
				Zurich	Th	18

C, cloudy; F, fair; R, rain.

**LONDON READINGS**  
From 7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.  
yesterday: Min. temp. 14.8C (58.6F)  
From 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday: C

periods of new isolated showers.  
periods. Wind variable light, becoming  
S light. Max. temp. 15C (59F).  
Outlook: Becoming unsettled  
some rain at times in most places.

### SEA PASSAGES

**POLLEN COUNT**  
The pollen count in London for 24 hours ended noon yesterday was 41, which is low.

Tele : Ads.: 061-832 9  
Telex : 667871.  
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London W1. 1 39 322

London WC 1. 38.277. Wednesday  
21, 1971.